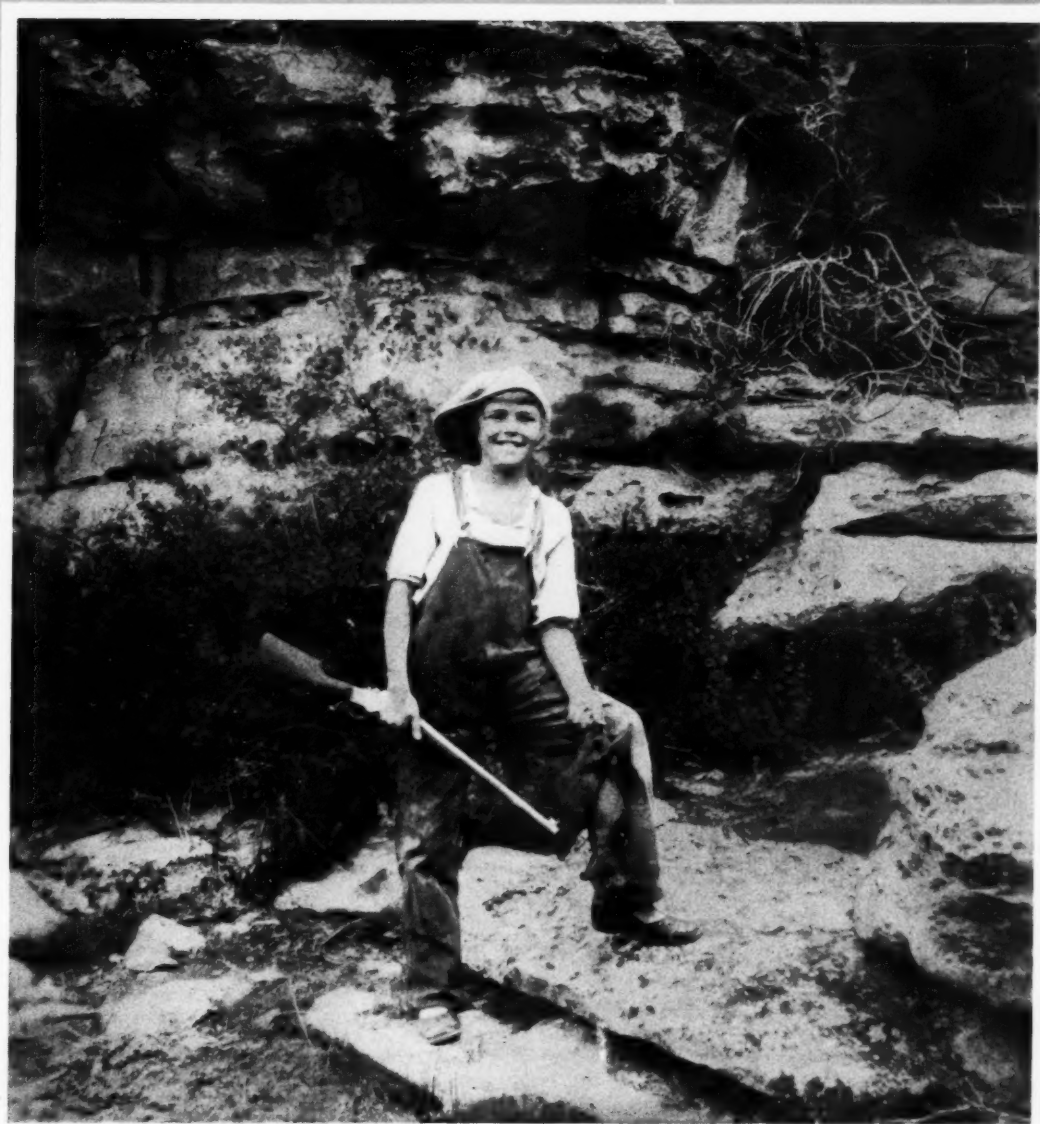


The **AMERICAN RIFLEMAN**



Published By
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APRIL, 1931

25 CENTS

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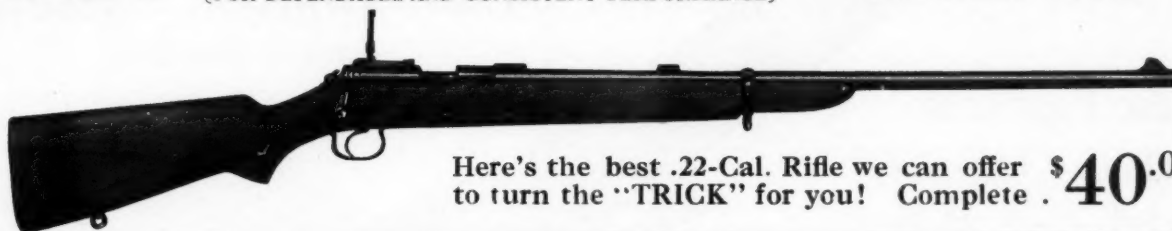


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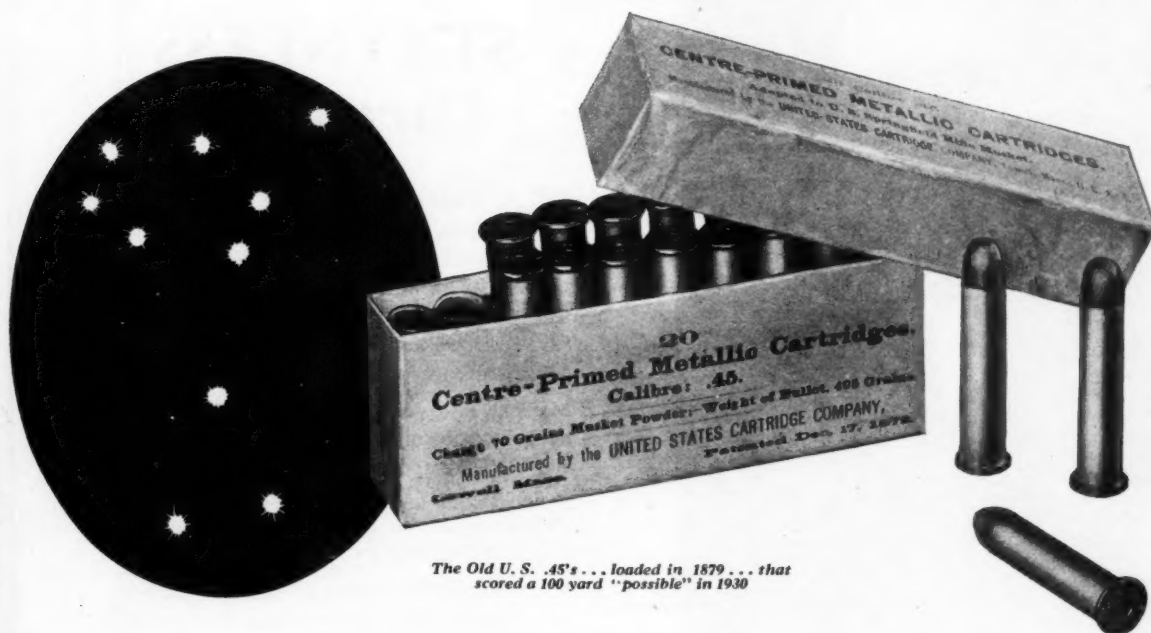


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STAYNLESS
Cartridges

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Marshall also was the winner of Match T, Intermediate Revolver Championship, with 456 x 500—a margin over his nearest competitor of 16 points. His string in this match, which was also 50 shots over a range of 50 yards, reads, 86, 92, 92, 92 and 94.

In the Rapid-Fire Match F, Marshall made the fine score of 209, and in Match C, also rapid fire, his total was 397.

In all these matches Marshall placed his dependence in Winchester Staynless center-fire cartridges to give him every point to which his fine shooting skill entitled him on the targets.

As in the .22-caliber rifle matches and in the supreme events of the trap shooting competitions so in revolver and pistol shooting, champions realize the value of placing their dependence in the proved uniformity and accuracy of Winchester ammunition. In these supremely important events, unfailing dependability in ammunition is vital. Just those qualities, combined with freedom from rusting and pitting of the barrel, are yours when you select Winchester Staynless, whether it be for rim or center-fire shooting, for target or sporting purposes in rifle, pistol, or revolver.

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NEW HAVEN, CONN., U. S. A.

The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

VOL. LXXIX, No. 4

APRIL, 1931

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EDITORIAL

LAWLESS (?) AMERICA

THIS nation of ours seems to be the world's greatest paradox. Small wonder that reformers and intellectuals at home, fault-finders and mental giants abroad, find in the land from Cape Cod to the Golden Gate a Happy Hunting Ground for gratuitous advice, cynical criticism, strenuous efforts to "improve."

Admittedly the world's most capitalistic nation, our workers draw higher wages, live in more sanitary homes, drive more automobiles, listen to more radios, than those of any other State.

Proud of a record of material progress, of the acquisition of material wealth unequaled in the history of the world, our people support of their own free will, the world's greatest charities, the homeless and the storm-stricken from Siberia to Samoa.

With so little interest in thoughts of war that we have never forced a peacetalking Congress into an adequate program of national preparedness, we are nevertheless so willing to fight that our history shows an average of one war every seventeen years.

And no less paradoxical than all the rest is our reputation as a lawless people. Lawless? Forty-eight State legislatures are now in session or have just adjourned. The Congress of the United States ceased functioning just a few weeks ago. Out of those 49 legislative mills will have been ground before the last one adjourns no

less than 10,000 new laws for the government of the world's most *lawless* people. Ten thousand "Thou Shalt Nots" added in one year to the uncounted thousands accumulated since these United States entered the Commonwealth of Nations! Add to the output of National and State legislative bodies the weekly product of a myriad town and city councils, and the number of new laws and regulations which the average American citizen is supposed to observe every year reaches truly awesome proportions. Is it after all so great a paradox that "lawless" America is the most law *full* nation the world has ever known? Is some of our "disrespect" for law more a despair of ever *knowing* the law? In the case of gun laws alone, if every law and ordinance which has been proposed by American reformers and by foreign fixers had actually been enacted into law in the United States there would not be a gun in America except in the hands of criminals. Today thousands of honest American citizens may be listed as "lawless" because their States are too law full in the matter of ineffective, asinine, criminal-protecting, politician-corrupting "gun laws."

When those professional viewers-with-alarm who are so concerned with *lawless* America set about to create an America with *less law*, another great American paradox will become evident—a lawful America in an America with less law.

The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

APRIL, 1931

Summer Sport for the Hunter

FOR a while back there's been a lot of talk about farm relief, and Congress wastes considerable time every year making speeches about it; but it's all a lot of poppycock. Now if they'd only put a bounty on woodchucks, so's folks would go out and kill 'em, they'd really be doing something to help the farmer."

By LEONARD E. CHURCH

The above remarks were addressed to me by a farmer to whom I had just exhibited the collection of chucks shown in the accompanying picture. As you may surmise from the foregoing, this little animal is quite a formidable pest in these parts. Of course, I agreed with my farmer friend on the "farm relief" count, but kept to myself what was going on in my mind. My secret cogitations were to the effect that if it were not for the humble ground hog, the gun bug would be missing a mighty interesting brand of sport during the time of year when the lid is on almost everything else in the line of game. I might also have added that, to the shooter, bounties are unnecessary, as the fascinating sport of hunting woodchucks is its own reward to those who, like myself, relish a shot at a live target.

This may not particularly interest the dyed-in-the-wool gun crank, since I did not use any of the fancy and more or less expensive rifles and equipment so frequently and ably written up in *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN*. And, while I should be the last to deny their superior merits and efficiency, my purpose is to show that they are not at all necessary to the enjoyment of a day in the fields with the elusive chuck.

To many, woodchuck hunting may seem to be a great waste of time and ammunition, but to me it is just as fine a sport as the pursuit of the more aristocratic game in which this part of the country abounds. Furthermore, there is no better training in practical field shooting, if one wishes to go in for long shots and guessing at unknown ranges. The target is small at best, and sometimes only the head is showing.

The seven specimens illustrated were collected in less than two hours one fine June morning, with no trouble at all and very little tramping about. One was jet black from the tip of his nose to the tip of his tail, and is a rather rare trophy in this section. He reminds one of the Adirondack black bear that is one of the inhabitants of our nearby forests.

The two little fellows pictured were sitting so close together when I first

spied them on a mound just at the edge of a wood lot, that, had I been carrying a shotgun, I could have accounted for both of them with one shell. However, after shooting one of them, the other having dived into the hole at the crack of the rifle, I sat down to wait, knowing that number two would soon come back up to see what had become of his brother; and sure enough, natural curiosity combined with youthful ignorance brought him to his end about five minutes later.

The biggest one of the lot was a tough old bird. When I fired at him, he dropped and lay still for a moment until I started to walk toward him. Then he began to drag himself in the general direction of a hole which I judged to be about 20 feet from where he had been shot. I hastened my steps and got to him before he had covered more than half the distance, since his progress was very slow and laborious. When I placed the muzzle of the gun on him to prevent his further wanderings, he had just life enough left to snap at it with a snarl before giving up the ghost. No second shot was necessary; he probably never would have made his objective. Looking about, I noticed that he had been sitting directly in front of a hole when shot, and had left it to make for the other one much farther away, a trick I have observed before and am at a loss to account for.

The others were all apparently instantaneous kills, as each dropped in his tracks and did not move again, although every one was at or very near his hole when shot.

I was using a .25-20 Savage Sporter with Lyman rear sight with target disk, the front sight being the white metal one that originally came on the rifle, with slight modifications, namely, filing the face of it flat, and reducing its contour to a somewhat more pronounced bead shape and a little smaller than at first. Then the post was blackened, leaving the flat-faced bead white; and the way this shows up against a woodchuck hide is a pleasure to behold.

I lay no claim to fine marksmanship. I have never shot a chuck at more than 70 or 75 yards, and I get most of them at shorter ranges. If a little care is used, one can usually approach to within 40 or 50 yards of his game, at which distance very fine sights are not required. However, if unsuccessful in stalking and the hog does a nose dive into the security of his burrow, a few

(Cont'd on page 23)



"Summer Sport"



Pressures and Safety

By TOWNSEND WHELEN

WHENEVER a correspondent writes to me and asks about maximum loads, I always get a cold chill down my back, and so does every other man who has had a wide experience with modern rifles, and with all the troubles and positive danger which accompany the use of what our riflemen have come to term "maximum loads."

When we consider maximum loads and their pressures, we must take into account the rifle that is to be used, the cartridge, the make and date of the cartridge case, and the primer. The ordinary lever-and-pump-action high-power rifles, and their cartridge cases in good condition, should not be asked to stand a pressure of over 38,000 pounds per square inch. Krag pressures with good cases may be as high as 41,000 pounds. We are told that the Mauser breech action is perfectly safe at 52,000 pounds, but actually there are some cartridge cases made for use in Mauser rifles which are really unsafe to use with a 42,000-pound pressure. There are hundreds of combinations which may spell disaster for the beginner at reloading, and we can not expect every reloader to be thoroughly familiar with all these combinations. But, fortunately, there is one very reliable guide, an almost infallible one, which keeps the reloader out of trouble, as will be seen later.

With most modern rifles the cartridge case is the weakest link. Riflemen should really ask, not "What will the rifle stand?" but "What will such and such a cartridge case of such a make and date stand?" A cartridge case is made of brass, and with certain well-defined dimensions. It is annealed and hardened in a certain way. In a certain rifle, it is supported in a certain way. It has a very decided limit of safety. The brass can be made just so strong, but no stronger. If the brass yields, the gas will come to the rear, and that gas will do damage in certain ways.

Primers, too, are a weak link. They are made of brass or copper. They must be made to certain well-defined dimensions. They can be made just so strong and no stronger. They, too, are liable to give way, and gas is liable to come to the rear through them.

Brass and copper have been much the same for the past 100 years, and it has not been possible to do much to increase their strength. On the other hand, our knowledge of steel and methods of strengthening it has increased enormously in the past 100 years. Even in the last ten years, we have learned how to manufacture and treat steel so as to make it very much stronger. We now have some barrels and breech actions made of modern steel which will stand unbelievably heavy pressures in the shape of direct chamber pressure or direct back thrust on the bolt head, but gas escaping to the rear from a ruptured cartridge case comes up against small, weak parts of breech actions, which do not have the strength to withstand this pressure; or the gas escapes through some unavoidable orifice, and burns the shooter badly or splinters the stock.

Take the Springfield rifle, for example. Originally, it used only the Model 1906 cartridge with 150-grain bullet, muzzle velocity 2,700 f. s. The maximum allowable pressure was 49,000 pounds, but the actual pressure seldom exceeded 47,500 pounds. These pressures were well within the strength of the cartridge case. Even when the pressure was raised by extremely hot weather, the case would invariably stand the pressure without a trace of failure. Malfunctions and slight or serious accidents with this ammunition were almost unknown. The accidents that did occur could almost invariably be charged to obstructions or grease in the bore, or to changing the bolt in the rifle, and thus getting excessive head space.

In 1918 we changed the steel in the bolt

and receiver of the Springfield rifle to keep pace with our growing knowledge of the metallurgy of steel, and we thereby very greatly increased the strength of the receiver and bolt to withstand direct pressure on the bolt head. But we did not increase the strength of the extractor, or the magazine floor plate, or the cocking piece and firing pin rod to withstand escaping gas from a ruptured case, nor could we improve these without an entire redesign of the weapon, which would mean that parts would not interchange. The present Springfield rifles will successfully stand any pressure that will be exerted by any amount of American rifle powder that can possibly be crowded into a .30-06 case behind the 173-grain boat-tail bullet, provided that the case stands intact. But its extractor, magazine floor plate, and cocking piece will not stand extremely hot gas escaping at enormous pressure from a ruptured cartridge case, and neither will these parts of any other rifle. The bolt and receiver will stay intact, but the gas may blow off the extractor, may escape down into the magazine and blow out the floor plate and splinter the stock, or may escape by way of the cocking piece, pushing the cocking piece back to full cock, and perhaps escaping to the rear into the shooter's eye. Such accidents do not occur when the cartridges have good cases and normal pressures. They are liable to occur with what riflemen term "maximum loads," or with poor cartridge cases.

It has been stated that the maximum safe pressure with the Springfield rifle is 52,000 pounds per square inch, and that good .30-06 cartridge cases are perfectly safe in a proper rifle with that pressure. Both statements are absolutely correct. Those are the limits. See that you stick to them. But when we load a cartridge to a mean pressure of 52,000 pounds, some of those cartridges are going to have a pressure as high as 54,000 pounds, and that is a little too high for absolute freedom from malfunctions and accidents. Pressures are taken at a temperature of 70° F. If we take ammunition loaded to a mean pressure of 52,000 pounds out on the firing point on a hot summer day and keep it in our dope bags, the temperature of the ammunition is going to go up to about 100° F., and that means that the pressure of the cartridges giving mean pressures is going to rise to 57,000 pounds, and those giving maximum pressures to 59,000 pounds, and those pressures are a *great deal* too high for safety!

What is going to happen when we use cartridges with such extreme pressures? Extreme pressure makes the cartridge case swell at the head, and this enlarges the primer pocket. Perhaps 1 in 100 cartridges will show a slight leakage of gas around the primer pocket. Perhaps once in 2,000 rounds the primer may be blown out of the case, and it may get down into the bolt well and jam the rifle on the next shot. Perhaps the gas makes its way out to the rear through the primer where it has been weakened by being struck by the striker, and this gas may force the

(Continued on page 23)

Choosing a Single-Shot Pistol

By MAJ. J. S. HATCHER

SEVERAL days ago one of our former International Team members dropped into the office and asked advice about choosing single-shot pistols, both for the American type of matches and for free-pistol work. He said that he had been getting pretty good with the revolver lately and thought it would be worth his while to take up pistol-shooting.

I told him that as far as our American pistol matches were concerned, there was just one pistol that I would consider at the present time, namely, the Harrington & Richardson .22 Single Shot Pistol, U. S. R. A. Model, as this gun, with the latest improvements, has a number of features that are in advance of those found on other single-shot pistols now on the market.

He was particularly anxious to get my advice on free pistols, as he knew that I had played with the Buchel, Tell and Luna pistols, and had actually fired them in International Matches in Europe, and he seemed a little startled when I told him that it was my impression he would do better to stick to the Harrington & Richardson for free-pistol work also. Of course, for free-pistol work the trigger pull on the H. & R. could be reduced to as low a figure as desired, such as one-half or one-quarter of a pound.

This experienced shooter seemed so much interested in the characteristics of the new Harrington & Richardson production that I decided it would be a good plan to tell the rest of our readers some of the things I told him.

With any single-shot pistol there are two factors that enter into the size of groups to be obtained. One is the mechanical accuracy of the gun itself, and the other, and by far the more important one, is the personal accuracy of the user. This factor that I have called "personal accuracy" depends upon several things, but assuming that a man is what is generally known as an excellent shot, and that he knows all about aiming and sighting, holding and trigger pull, still there is another factor that enters very strongly into his ability to perform with a pistol, and that is having a gun which will actually fit his hand and enable him to take a comfortable shooting stance; in other words, having a gun whose shape, balance and grip will do their maximum in helping the shooter to do his best.

Usually the errors of the shooter are so much greater than those of the gun, that I sometimes think this factor of fit and balance is the most important of all for a single-shot pistol.

The H. & R. pistol has several really important improvements over other pistols on the market, and I will list herewith the most striking of these, and for the reasons

given above I am placing the shape and balance ahead of the mere mechanical features. These important improvements are:

- (1) Shape, grip and fit of pistol.
- (2) Speed lock with non-jarring hammer.
- (3) Super-accurate barrels.
- (4) Other mechanical improvements.

I will take these various headings up in order and discuss them briefly as a sort of description of this new H. & R. gun.

GRIP AND FIT

When this company first decided to go into the single-shot pistol game they were somewhat fortunate in being able to approach the problem from an unprejudiced viewpoint, because it was a new line to them and they did not have any model which was suitable for working over into a single-shot pistol. Thus, they had to start from the ground up, and therefore they were enabled to make their model to fit target pistol requirements as they saw them, without any factors of expediency to influence their decision.

In the past the unsuitable grip or handle on most of the single-shot pistols available has been a source of a great deal of dissatisfaction. One of the very finest target pistols hitherto available originated as a combination set consisting of a small revolver and an additional single-shot pistol barrel to be put on after removal of the revolver barrel and cylinder. In this gun the grip was entirely too small. As an expedient to overcome this trouble a special target grip was furnished to slip over the revolver frame, and this helped considerably, but still left a great deal to be desired, as the space between the trigger guard and frame was too small and narrow to accommodate the middle finger of the right hand, which would naturally go into this space on gripping the pistol. Many shooters

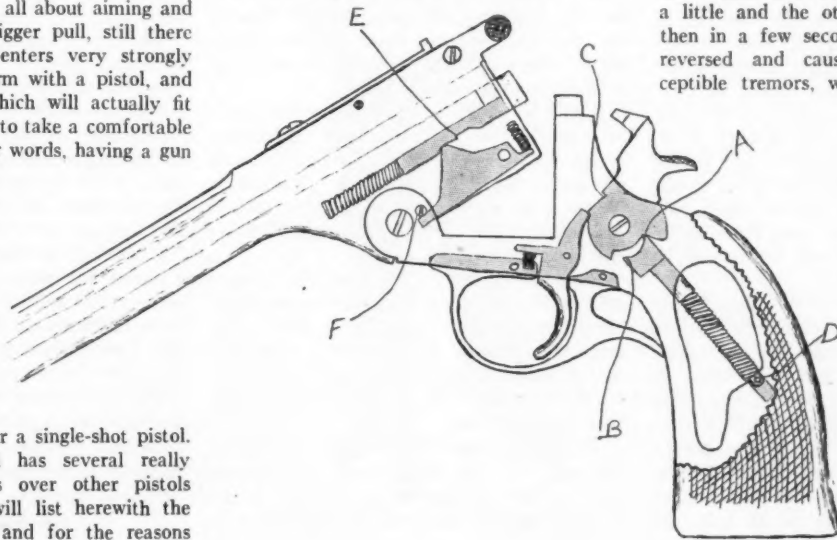
found it necessary to fill this space up with a wooden block or with a piece of soft rubber, or some other filling material.

Those who shoot revolvers more than they do single-shot pistols, and only take up the single-shot pistol as a sort of addition to the revolver game, may find the revolver type of grip satisfactory, but the marksman who is going out for the very highest possible score with a handgun will want something a little bit better adapted to his particular needs.

Here we have two schools of thought; one which favors the square-shaped automatic pistol type of grip which places the hand and wrist in a neutral position, and the other (exemplified by the Tell Free Pistols) which believes in making a nearly straight grip, so that the wrist must be bent down sharply and put in a tense position while shooting.

In practice, the use of the neutral or automatic pistol position for the wrist has not been found to be very satisfactory, and there is a good reason for this because the free or neutral position of the wrist is conducive to tremors. The wrist is a very free universal joint which can be moved in any direction, and the only thing that holds it in one position is the balanced tension of the different sets of muscles. When grasping a pistol and pointing at the target with the wrist in the neutral position, especially if the pistol is balanced about the center of the hand, there is one set of muscles on top of the arm which pulls with certain tension to keep the muzzle of the pistol high enough, while the other set of muscles underneath the arm pulls at certain tension to keep the muzzle of the pistol low enough. Holding a pistol of this kind pointed at the target means a constant fight between these two sets of muscles to keep up an equal tension on the top and bottom of the arm, and in practice it is found that sometimes one set will strengthen up a little and the other will weaken slightly; then in a few seconds the condition will be reversed and cause slight, almost imperceptible tremors, which will have their effect on the grouping.

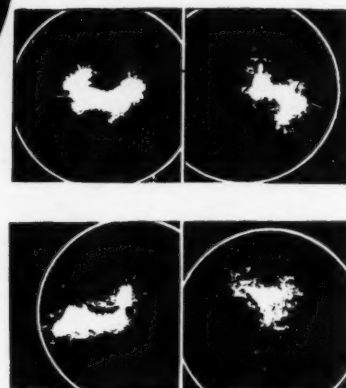
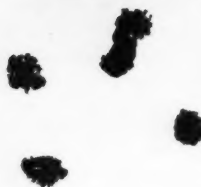
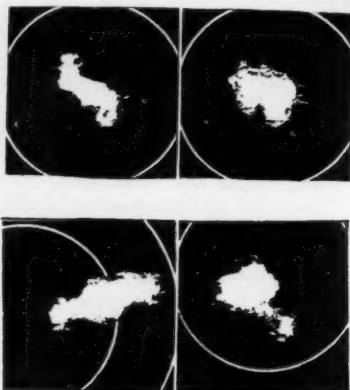
This fact is recognized by the makers of the Tell pistol, who arrange their gun with the grip nearly in line with the barrel, so that when the hand is held in the neutral position, the barrel points high in the air. To point at the bottom of the arm under tension and sharply downward, thus keeping the muscles at the bottom of the arm under tension and those on top of the arm relaxed, and doing away



with the balanced condition mentioned above as the possible cause of trembling.

This system has met with a considerable amount of success, but nevertheless it seems to be a strained and uncomfortable position, and is more or less tiring.

After reviewing all of these different facts, the makers of the H. & R. pistol came to the conclusion that the most accurate and least tiring position for the hand



Groups shot with Harrington & Richardson pistol and different makes of ammunition: Top center, Kleanbore, 20 yards. Bottom center, Peters Rustless, 50 yards. Top row, left to right, all at 20 yards: U. S. N. R. A.; Winchester Staynless; U. S. Self-Cleaning; Peters Rustless. Bottom row, left to right, 20 yards: Kleanbore High Speed Hollow Point; Kleanbore High Speed; Western High Speed Lubaloy; Western Lubaloy. All groups exact size

and wrist for holding a pistol, could be obtained by making the shape of the grip such that the hand slopes down when the pistol is pointed at the target just exactly as much as the hand will normally droop when the arm and hand are extended straight out with the fingers open and the palm of the hand in a vertical plane and the fingers allowed to droop toward the floor as much as they will by action of gravity, still keeping the fingers open and the hand flat. This takes up all the motion of the wrist in an easy and normal manner, and there is no tendency to tremble, as the wrist joint just droops down as far as it will naturally.

Then, if we grasp in this hand a gun, the weight of the muzzle of the gun will add its effect in holding this gun in this position without any effort on the part of the shooter and without any tendency for tremors to arise.

It was exactly on this principle that the grip and the balance of the new H. & R. were developed. In grasping this gun, extend the hand flat and let the gun rest on the middle finger. The gun, being muzzle heavy, will tend to rotate in the hand, until the rounded part of the grip at the top strikes against the ball of the thumb.

If the gun is grasped in this way, it will be found that the hand rides very high on the frame. In fact, the thumb is just behind the hammer of this H. & R. gun when the hammer is cocked. It is impossible to take the same grip on any other gun on the market, because with most other single-shot pistols, the hammer comes back so far that it interferes and prevents the hand from riding up to this high position. With the H. & R., the

hammer moves back only a small distance when cocked, and is entirely out of the way.

If the reader will take one of these H. & R. pistols and balance it on the middle finger as suggested, he will be surprised how steadily it can be pointed. However, in this grip where we are just holding the gun between the thumb and middle finger, we have not yet taken hold of it in such a way as to stop any lateral deviations. But when we put the first finger on the trigger, part of this finger lies along the frame on the right-hand side, and with the thumb on the left-hand side, we have all the grip that is needed to shoot this gun accurately. We are just using the first and second fingers and the thumb; the other fingers can be allowed to rest lightly against the stock, and we have an extremely comfortable and steady hold.

It will be noted that in this gun the space between the trigger guard and the handle is not left open for the user to fill up with a wooden block or what not. Instead, it is closed up with a neat metal strap placed just exactly right to rest on the middle finger and thus support the gun.

Personally, I find the stock, grip and balance on this H. & R. ideal with no changes whatever, but for those who like a little fuller grip, the company will furnish a somewhat flatter stock if this is desired. As far as I am concerned, I like a slender stock better than the fatter one.

The walnut stock of this gun is checked, not only on the sides, which is common practice, but also high up on the back, where it rests against the ball of the thumb in

gripping the gun as described above. The trigger is also grooved to prevent slipping.

LOCK-WORK

When it comes to mechanical features, one of the most important innovations in this gun is the lock-work. Previous single-shot pistols, especially those based on revolver design, usually have quite a long, slow hammer fall, as compared with this

one. A long hammer fall has a very bad effect on scores because it gives time for the gun to move after the trigger has been pulled and before the cartridge explodes. A heavy hammer is bad because it jars the gun and sets up vibrations which affect the bullet.

In designing the lock-work for this gun, the makers did not take a revolver lock and readapt it, but started out all new and designed a non-jarring speed lock with extremely short hammer throw, which makes it lightning-fast. The lack of jar in this lock-work is really remarkable. The makers recommend placing a dime on the front sight and then trying to snap the gun without displacing the dime. This is an extremely difficult test, but it can be accomplished.

The accompanying X-ray drawing shows the lock-work used in this gun, and it will be observed that it differs remarkably from the common revolver type of lock. Referring to the letters on the sketch, the heavy coil mainspring pushes against the hammer through point (A), but when the hammer goes all the way down, the point (B) comes in contact and tends to arrest the motion of the hammer. This action is what gives the hammer its rebound, for when the trigger is pulled the mainspring extends itself, throwing the hammer forward until point (B) comes in contact with the lower corner of the cut in the hammer, when any further motion of the hammer compresses the mainspring slightly. As soon as the blow on the primer has been struck, this secondary pressure at point (B) causes the hammer to rebound, and when the finger is removed from the trigger, the trigger nose

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Wichita University coeds, winners of girls' event

An Indoor Camp Perry

By CHARLES W. FORNER

FIRST the dream, then the story, then the play. Literature is full of proof of the imperishable life of that absolutely certain truth. And only a few weeks ago it was borne out again, not, it is true, from a literary standpoint, but nevertheless a dream, a story that will live over the year, and a play, filled to the brim with dramatic action.

For the dream one must imagine a gigantic rifle tournament—the largest of its kind ever held in the United States—fostered and nurtured in the mind of Col. John B. Barnes, U. S. A., Army detail and P. M. S. and T., at Kemper Military School, Boonville, Mo. The story carries over the past two years—1930, when fifteen teams came to that central Missouri town for the first matches, and 1931, with the fulfillment of all desires and a gathering of 39 teams, representing 19 institutions scattered over five States. Play came in the dramatic action of the gallery matches in which both girls' and men's teams vied for the honors, trophies, and medals.

With unexcelled equipment for staging such an affair, Kemper Military School was host on February 21 to over 200 marksmen from the larger universities, high schools and military schools of the Middle West. Of the 39 teams entered, 9 were coeducational organizations. The matches were fired on an indoor, heated gallery, equipped with 16 traversing targets, modern in every respect.

The organization of the affair fell to Colonel Barnes and officers of the National and State Rifle Associations. As might be expected, there was no hitch in the proceedings. The many contestants were handled in a highly efficient manner and the entire program was completed by late afternoon. The range was in charge of Capt. G. E. Parker, U. S. A., as-

sisted by Capt. F. L. Gerlach and Staff Sergt. W. T. French, Kemper Army details. E. E. Dittbrenner, Secretary, Missouri State Rifle

and Pistol Association, assisted by Capt. Carlos McCullough, U. S. Marine Corps, handled the scoring. Headquarters, 7th Corps Area, was represented by Col. Thomas S. Moorman, U. S. A., of Omaha, Nebr., while L. Q. Bradley was present in the interest of the National Rifle Association.

The day's firing saw many individuals achieving prominence in the realms of rifle marksmanship. The shooting of W. K. Webber, firing in the colors of the State University of Iowa, was uncanny. In the individual prone event, this young collegian connected for 47 straight bull's-eyes, to finish the match with a score of 499 out of a possible 500. Nothing like it had ever before been seen on the Kemper range. Webber's closest competitor was A. K. Atkinson, of Kemper, with 27 consecutive 10's; J. W. Dempsey, another Iowan, scored 19 straight bulls.

Again in the individual standing (strictly offarm) event, Webber showed his superiority, scoring 92 out of a possible 100. R. C. Ellis, a team mate, was a close runner-up with 91. K. A. Blanchard, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, finished third with 86.

The shooting of Webber was the outstanding feature of the tournament, and all eyes were focused on him during the day. Army officers attending the meet could not recall a better individual record than that made by the young Iowa student. To say the meet did not flavor of the Iowa collegians would be incongruous in the light of the scores. Webber, Gibney and Ellis, all members of the Iowa team, led the field in the Grand Aggregate Match, with scores of 381, 376, and 375, respectively.

The event for high schools, in which East
(Continued on page 23)



W. K. Webber of University of Iowa

Pistol Regulation, Its Principles and History

By KARL T. FREDERICK

(Continued from March issue)

SIGNS are not entirely lacking that public sentiment is becoming more enlightened, and this fact is certain to have its effect upon legislative action. We all know that novel nostrums are frequently foisted upon an unsuspecting or uninformed public. Time and experience, however, usually bring enlightenment, although education is a tedious and often bitter experience. Much harm can be done while the lesson is being learned. So many times have "reformers" proved to be false guides that the very name of "reformer" has fallen into disrepute. "Reformers" are frequently fanatics who are constitutionally incapable of sound judgment, unable to see any but their own points of view, and intolerant of the opinions and rights of others. Unwilling to expend the time and effort necessary to convince by an appeal to reason, or unable to sustain their theses in a fair and open forum, they resort to the short cut of "a new law" and strive to silence by abuse those whose logic can not be answered. Such, unfortunately, has been the course of many pistol "reformers," and our statute books bear all too many traces of their misguided efforts, while crime and criminals—their ostensible and professed enemies—flourish and grow fat. This result, which they profess to abhor, is due in part at least to the activities of these self-appointed saviors of society.

Signs, as we said, are not entirely lacking, however, of the reassertion of public intelligence. Public opinion appears at times to be awakening to the folly of disarming the law-abiding in the hope of preventing crime. One indication of this awakening is to be found in the not infrequent refusals of legislatures to adopt extreme, absurd, and drastic bills. Such a bill, which died a sudden death in committee, was lately introduced in New York. It would have forbidden the very possession of a pistol by a policeman until he was a qualified marksman and would at the same time have made it a crime for him to practice for qualification. Its theory was that one should never go near the water until after one has learned to swim.

Another hopeful indication is to be found in the increasing irritability of "pistol prohibitionists." One constantly hears that the suppression of the pistol evil is prevented by rich and active "lobbies" which haunt the legislative halls. Such statements, of course, are not credited by anyone who has any knowledge of the facts, but they doubtless impress a certain class who are prepared to believe any statement if only it is sensational. One may safely assert that no evidence can be produced of any extensive or organized lobbies in connection with pistol legislation other than those which have been organized by the "pistol prohibitionists" themselves.

Such an incident as the following is encouraging and suggestive. The late Chief Magistrate McAdoo of New York appearing

before the New York State Crime Commission in October, 1926, stated, "We can't make any headway in preventing the use of pistols because of the lobbies in Albany and Washington." He was interrupted by Assemblyman Esmond, the vice chairman, with the remark: "It wasn't entirely because of the lobby that the pistol bill failed to pass. I handled the bill, and if it had passed, I would not have had a chance to be re-elected from my district."

Encouraging, indeed, is such evidence of the force of public sentiment aroused to action. Upon such force of public sentiment and good sense must we depend for our protection against the folly of the anti-pistol agitation.

SELF-EVIDENT PRINCIPLES

In this study we should bear in mind certain principles which appear to be axiomatic and which we may state as follows:

1. A law which for any reason is incapable of accomplishing its object with reasonable success is harmful and undesirable.
2. A criminal statute which is intended to affect any considerable number of persons and which is not voluntarily obeyed by the great majority of that group, is certain to fail. Laws depend chiefly for their effectiveness upon voluntary acquiescence.
3. Laws relating to pistols have but one legitimate general purpose, namely, to hinder or prevent the use of pistol in crimes of violence. (The legitimate and desirable uses of pistols have already been enumerated. They outnumber the improper uses in the approximate ratio of 98 to 2.)
4. A pistol law which is incapable of preventing the frequent use of pistols in crime but which tends to prevent their use for self-defense or other desirable purposes will inevitably defeat its own object. It will increase crime by decreasing the means for resisting crime. Such a law is a wicked law, and the man who advocates it is an enemy of society however honest his motives may be.

The foregoing principles seem to be almost self-evident. But it is apparent that they are not appreciated or that they are often overlooked. In the end, however, they can not be ignored. Like the laws of nature they are almost inevitable. "Facts are stubborn things." They continue to be true whether we recognize them or not. They must be reckoned with whether we like them or not. By these principles we may test almost every pistol proposal that has ever been made. But we must not be too hasty in applying the test. We must be sure that we understand the real import and meaning of the proposal before we pass judgment upon it. This requires study and an adequate knowledge of the subject. Without such knowledge,

opinions and conclusions will be worthless. The less some people know about a subject, the more ready they are to express their opinions about it. We must not allow ourselves to be misled by this human failing. Pistol regulation is no exception to the rule. Almost all of the many absurd proposals which have from time to time been made for the purpose of stopping crime by some form of pistol prohibition have come from people who knew little about guns and ammunition or their uses. All that they knew about the subject was that pistols are frequently used in crime. Of the rest they knew nothing. But with the courage of ignorance they have offered their cures.

UNSOUND PROPOSALS

A few years ago a bill was actually introduced in the United States Senate, known as the Shields Bill, which proposed to forbid the manufacture, transportation, sale, and use of pistols within the United States. If constitutional this would have stopped every one of the legitimate and desirable uses of the pistol which we have already considered. It would have taken away from the forces of law and order and the law-abiding citizen the most effective instrument of protection yet devised. It would not, however, have prevented the smuggling of foreign arms or the manufacture of the "bootleg" or "home-brew" pistol, nor would it have prevented the criminal use of the innumerable pistols which already exist in this country. It would have failed in its only good purpose, and it would have accomplished every undesirable result obtainable by a pistol law. The proposal was bad by every test and it died as it deserved to die. In one form or another this proposition has been advanced by many otherwise intelligent persons. Of late years, however, little is heard of it. Apparently even its sponsors have learned that it is impracticable and undesirable.

Another proposal of similar character was made in Congress some years ago. The idea was to impose a prohibitive tax upon the sale of pistol cartridges. A more absurd proposal has seldom been conceived. How a pistol cartridge was to be differentiated from a rifle cartridge was a problem which the sponsors never undertook to answer. It was apparently too difficult. One may even suspect that its sponsors had never thought of that angle of the situation. Likewise it had never apparently occurred to them that one does not need to buy ammunition; that it can be loaded at home; and that all of the necessary materials can be easily procured or made. Furthermore, they did not appear to know that cartridges, or "fixed ammunition," are comparatively modern and not at all essential to the effective criminal use of the handgun. The advocates of this act proposed an intolerable hardship upon the legitimate and desirable use of pistols without accomplishing anything in the way of crime prevention. The idea was born in

ignorance, it was harmful and foolish, and it died an early death.

In 1927 Congress passed a law closing the mails to pistols except in certain cases. Undoubtedly the so-called mail-order business has constituted a serious problem and is undesirable. We shall have more to say about it presently. While the matter is not a very important one, yet the act was undesirable, because it amounted merely to a futile gesture. It is obvious that the abuse was not and could not be ended by such a statute. Quite aside from a certain hardship imposed on legitimate buyers, it accomplished nothing in the way of crime prevention. Pistols may still be legally shipped by express or other carrier or privately transported. There appears to be nothing in the law to prevent the legal shipment by mail of separate parts of pistols which can be assembled by the recipient. So far as criminals are concerned, pistols can easily be transported in disguised parcels. The act is ineffective in accomplishing any useful purpose, and it is consequently undesirable.

A bill was introduced in the last Congress modeled on the so-called Wilson Act relating to liquor. It proposed that pistols and ammunition which may be used in them shall, upon crossing the boundary of a State, be subject to the operation of the laws of such State enacted in the exercise of its police power. This bill is undesirable, because it would accomplish nothing in the way of crime prevention. The guns and ammunition of criminals would be smuggled as they now are into those States which have drastic laws. The act would merely impose an added hardship upon legitimate users. It would aid in the disarmament of the law-abiding and to that extent would be a welcome ally of the crook. Such proposals are harmful regardless of the motives which prompt them.

A companion bill, also introduced in the last Congress, would require every package containing a pistol shipped in interstate commerce to be plainly marked and would forbid delivery in any State having a license law without presentation of the license. This proposal also would be absolutely useless and ineffective in respect to crime prevention, because it could and would be so easily evaded by criminals—the only persons the law should aim to reach.

These last two proposals are examples of futility. They are incapable of reaching criminal transportation and are therefore useless. They hamper the law-abiding and are therefore harmful.

One often hears the statement that "we ought to have a Federal law against pistols." Such statements are made only by the uninformed. Apart from its power over the District of Columbia and Federal Territories, the National Government has no power under the Constitution to regulate the manufacture, sale, use, or possession of pistols except as it may do so under its general power to regulate commerce with foreign countries or between the States. It has otherwise no more power to pass a national pistol law than it

has to pass a national burglary or murder law.

THE MAIL-ORDER BUSINESS

That form of pistol traffic which is commonly called the mail- or express-order business is perhaps most appropriately to be considered in connection with the Federal aspect of the general subject. Taken as a whole this form of sale is undesirable and has given considerable concern to thoughtful students. To destroy it completely, however, is a practical impossibility. Apart from the occasional case of a rural purchaser who can not conveniently visit a local store or buy through a local merchant, this form of pistol traffic has no good reason for existence.

The business has flourished chiefly if not exclusively on Belgian and Spanish revolvers and automatics of the cheapest kind which have frequently been flagrant imitations of more expensive guns of domestic manufacture. Mail-order dealers in pistols are generally not people of repute and standing, but rather fly-by-night concerns which exist largely for the purpose of supplying the underworld. There are at present only five American manufacturers of pistols. None of them make a business of selling by mail or express to unknown buyers. They sell rather through the established jobbers and local dealers, and only in exceptional cases do they send a pistol by mail or express to the ultimate buyer.

The advertisements of the mail-order pistol houses have generally been found in the cheapest and least reputable of our magazines and papers. That great numbers of these foreign guns have thus been sold to the underworld is attested by every police department. On the other hand, pistols of this type are of little or no value to legitimate users. No military man, no policeman, no bank guard, no target-shooter or sportsman would think of buying such a gun because it is such a poor—almost worthless—piece of hardware that he would be ashamed to own it. The farmer's boy may occasionally amuse himself with it by shooting at rodents; but otherwise it has little reason for existence. These pistols have nevertheless been imported and sold in large numbers. The following figures taken from official reports are interesting:

FOREIGN PISTOLS REGULARLY IMPORTED	
1921	205,200
1922	558,691
1923	184,138
1924	184,308
1925	88,695
1926	82,539
1927	27,271
1928	15,695
1929	17,809

More than 98 per cent of these guns were valued at \$4 or less each. The outstanding fact indicated by these figures is that pistol importations have fallen off very rapidly since 1922, which seems to have marked the high point of the traffic. Another interesting fact is to be noted in the marked de-

crease in the advertising of pistols for sale by mail or express. As I write I have before me an issue of a sheet well known to the barber shops of the country, dated January 22, 1927. It contains no less than fifteen pistol advertisements, not one of which refers to a gun of American make. Another issue of the same paper, dated April 5, 1930, contains not a single such advertisement.

A further interesting fact is that the large and well-known mail-order houses, such as Montgomery, Ward & Co. and Sears, Roebuck & Co., discontinued the sale of pistols by mail a number of years ago.

The reasons for the marked and welcome decrease in this traffic are not entirely clear. A number of causes have undoubtedly contributed. The closing of the mails in 1927 has probably done comparatively little, because shipment by express offers an easy substitute. The most effective cause has probably been the complete closing of the ports of entry to foreign guns made in close imitation of American guns, and the increased tariff which is imposed on other foreign guns. The Tariff Act of 1922 placed a substantial duty on foreign pistols, and the act of 1930 still further raised the duty. Nevertheless foreign guns can be sold in this country at a material discount over American guns. A prohibitive tariff would aid greatly. The objection which we are making to foreign pistols rests upon the fact that the traffic in them is generally carried on by irresponsible dealers who cater particularly to the underworld whereas American makers make strong efforts to eliminate that class of trade. We must not forget, however, that the smuggler's route is always open. If current reports are to be believed, the routes maintained by bootleggers of liquor bring a steady stream of pistols to their allies of the underworld.

In the absence of a prohibitive tariff it would seem that the so-called mail- or express-order business has been reduced almost to the minimum. To end it completely is obviously beyond the bounds of possibility.

STATE REGULATION

We have now considered the pistol problem from what we may call the national point of view. We have seen that the Federal Government has no direct jurisdiction over the subject except in the District of Columbia and in other Federal territory. It has no general police power upon which it may base regulatory legislation. It can act only indirectly through its constitutional power over the mails and over interstate and foreign commerce. Attempts to prevent the use of pistols in crimes of violence in these indirect ways will generally, from the very nature of the case, prove ineffective; they fail to take into account the fact that in the overwhelming majority of cases the acquisition, transportation, and use of pistols is legitimate and desirable. They are usually futile or positively harmful to society.

The States alone, in our divided system of Government, have power to legislate directly

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The position the gunner has to employ to conceal himself in battery shooting

The Mechanics of Shotgun Handling in the Field

By EDWARD L. MUNSON

THIS is a controversial article. In what follows I shall not mince words or minimize what appear to me to be grave faults of present-day technique in shotgun handling by very many shooters. The facts will be presented and left to speak for themselves.

With these preliminary remarks I may as well air my own opinions at once. They are basic and inclusive. Briefly, I consider that the usual present methods of trying to develop good field shots with the scatter-gun, with the artificial facilities and unnatural conventions now generally employed, are slow, incomplete, lacking in many essentials, and largely irrational. If you care to know the reasons for what to some may seem almost sacrilegious heresies, please read on.

We will agree, however, before perhaps coming to odds on the mechanics of its handling, that the gun must fit the shooter, whatever the purpose. "Fit" depends upon factors of weight, balance, and length and drop of stock, and the details of such matters need not be here considered. We may mention in passing, however, that a stock that is too long slows down motion, catches in the armpit, and causes undershooting; if too short, it causes overshoots, may bruise the muscles of the upper arm, and cause flinching and lack of confidence. No man can ever become a first-class shot, either in the field or at the traps, with a gun unsuited to his size and configuration.

The usual training that the shotgun shooter gets in the handling of his arm is in the field or at the traps. The former, being more practical, is much to be preferred. But open seasons for game are shot, and a dwindling supply of the latter gives opportunity for fewer shots. Except for perhaps a few unusually fortunate individuals, training in gun handling for the field must be now accomplished in other ways. On the other hand, trap shooting at inanimate targets may be done throughout the year. Its facilities are generally available, and offer a ready outlet for the shooting urge. It is only natural that the rising generations, eager to get into the shooting game afield, should turn to trap shooting as an apparently logical aid for their preparation.

But trap shooting, originally started to promote expertness of the shotgun man in the field, or as a means of deciding rivalry as to who was the best game shot, has in the course of time been conventionalized and emasculated as far as possible from its original purpose. By about as many arbitrary rules as the human mind could devise for the purpose, it has been turned into an artificial and separate sport serving little, if any, purpose except its own. And every one of these rules has been made to favor the shooter, so that he might break the greatest

percentage of clay targets. It seems a simple matter to demonstrate that many of the shooting habits and technique developed under such rules, and the procedures dependent upon them, are and must be serious handicaps to field shooting at flying game.

My shooting experience goes back over more years than I like to recall, and I well remember when trap shooting was done only on live birds. Tame pigeons were then used; but the use of netted wild passenger pigeons was a fairly recent tradition, as being procurable at less cost than that of the domesticated birds. So far as the flying target was concerned, it was the same, or nearly the same, as the hunter found in the open uplands. And in its shooting was an element of uncertainty. The bird was not hurled into the air, but the side of the box was opened. The pigeon might come out of it flying—or it might walk out, look around, and suddenly flip into the air. In either case it was the bird, and not the shooter, that decided the variables of instant of flight, its direction, angle, and speed. The chief fault of the method, as a training for the field, was that the flight began from a definite location, and without the full element of unexpectedness and surprise.

Further, so far as the shooter was concerned, he was obliged to keep the gunstock at the level of his waist until the bird was sprung. In all this there was an honest

effort to simulate field conditions as closely as possible. Accordingly, in those days, a good trap shot at live pigeons was necessarily a good game shot, for the similarity of conditions governing the two assisted to a common end.

Then humanitarian considerations very properly stepped in, and trap shooting at live birds became unlawful. The shotgun fraternity looked about for an inanimate substitute, propelled by an external force; and glass balls, loosely stuffed with chicken feathers, were the first result. These had obvious defects—chiefly, from the ballistic standpoint, that, if made large enough to serve as targets and thin enough to be shattered by the shot, they were so large and so light that their velocity fell off rapidly as a result of atmospheric resistance.

The next step was the saucer-shaped target, made of clay or other fragile composition, thrown in such a way as to pass through the air rim first, and thereby reduce atmospheric resistance to the minimum. With the adoption of this sort of flying target, the era of artificialization set in. Trap shooting became a sport by itself; more and more governed by a set of artificial conventions and procedures, scarcely any of which would apply to bird hunting in the field. Finally there came a time when the two had practically nothing in common other than that both sports required the use of a gun from which ammunition was to be fired.

That these conventions were built up in the deliberate effort to assist the clay-bird shooter to make a higher percentage of clay-bird hits is undeniable. Every conceivable factor of error was eliminated where possible, and trap shooting became formal and mechanized under a set of fixed conditions. Everything was done to limit, standardize and anticipate the conditions of the shot, not only so that percentages might be raised but that the delivery of each shot might be closely comparable to another.

Under such standardized conditions a steady improvement in clay-bird averages was a natural result. Soon came a time when vast numbers of trap shots could fairly often break a straight string of 25 birds, not a few could break 50, and there were occasional runs of 100. I have seen it stated that the world's record for a consecutive run is 657 birds broken without a miss. To me, such records carry no special significance as to the quality of modern clay-bird experts as field shots. They merely mean a high degree of mechanized—almost automatic—perfection under such definitely limited and extremely favorable conditions as are never found on the grouse cover, snipe bog, or duck pass. More than that, since many of the trap-shooting conditions are a complete reversal of those found in the field, it might logically be expected that shooting habits born of clay-bird smashing might be a direct handicap if applied to live-bird shooting.

The prominent feature of gun handling in trap shooting is the unlimited time allowed for every preparatory motion. The leisurely

habits resulting from this are totally out of place in the field. If there is any form of wing shooting at feathered game which allows the shooter all the time he wants to get "set," I don't know it. On the contrary, if there is any one thing true of field shooting it is that the time element is always uncertain, usually very brief, and never under the hunter's control. In a large proportion of cases the shot must be delivered instantly, in the minor fraction of a split second, if at all.

To illustrate what I mean in the matter, let us analyze the various phases of this game of trap shooting, and see where its conditions are different—and far easier—than the practical sport of field shooting from which it was born. All that we have to do is to visit the nearest gun club, and keep our eyes open.

"An open area, clear background against the sky, an unobstructed view of the target through its entire flight." One must admit that such perfect conditions of environment are a tremendous aid to success anywhere in placing the shot. But does the grouse man ever have them, as the brown streak roars behind the friendly bush? Or the quail hunter, as the covey bursts in cover? What about the flash of the startled snipe, as it twists and darts against the tawny background of the tules?

"Definite and unchanged location of the trap." Pretty soft for the trap man, isn't it—to know exactly where his target will always rise? What would you give, field shooters, to have such constant aid? Maybe a few of you have dogs to help in upland work; but most of us have no canine aid, and the hunting we do is on our own. That wise old grouse may let us pass, or flush anywhere in the periphery of a circle. As you shove through the wild rice, how do you know where the brace of fat mallards is lurking? That snipe that you marked down at yon bunch of cat-tails—it has likely run 20 yards by the time you floundered there. Isn't the element of surprise one of the constant factors, and the one that gives the greatest thrills, in your sports afield?

"Known distance of rise, always the same, carefully worked out to give the optimum shot pattern." Pretty nice, again! But field hunters and their game carry no yardsticks with them. Our living targets get up where they please. Seven feet, it is, as you almost step on the skulking grouse, and it thunders up. Seventy yards, it was, as you pulled that wary mallard out of the blue, as it swept over. "Known distance"—it is to laugh! Every shot in the field is "unknown." Where does this trap convention get you?

"Shot spread always the same." Of course, since trap distance has been made a constant, and its mechanized habit teaches a pull of the trigger at about the same point in the flight of the target. Some difference, isn't it—you with the choked gun shooting like a rifle—from trying to stop a woodcock

in the alders, before it reaches cover some 50 feet away?

"Stance." Watch that clay-bird man move up to the rail, and take position. Smooth ground. Firm soil. Plenty of time. Everything. Watch while he goes through more motions than a fussy golfer—shifts feet, tests out balance, gets his body so it need not even swing. There! Fine! Everything his way!

Don't you envy him, field men? If your birds are like mine, a perfect stance is the one thing they never let us get. Why does your snipe rise on your far right when your boots are anchored in mid-leg ooze and the body must be contorted to get the shot anywhere near it? My pheasant waits until I am astride a rotten fence-rail before it flushes and crackles off. My quail rise when I am on a slope, and my feet are slipping. Maybe you and I could hit oftener, too, if we could first strike a dramatic attitude on a lawn or putting green!

"Gun butt against the shoulder." Yes, they really do it. Watch that man as he pulls down his shirt—shifts his hunting coat. Takes his gun down, and adjusts it again. Cradles the stock against his cheek. Slow motion—nothing to hurry him. Tenses his muscles, to get them just right. Balances like a dancing teacher. Well, why shouldn't he? He need not fire until he gives the word.

What do you think of all this, game hunters? Somehow I haven't a picture of you crossing the fields and swamps in the attitude of aiming and sighting drill. That rabbit, now, that you nailed as it darted across the little clearing. You gun lay in the crook of your left elbow, and its butt hit your shoulder the instant the bunny jumped. Don't deny it! I saw you!

"Aim." Watch the trap man squint along his gun, lining up the sights to center on a certain space. Why does he do it? It's part of the technique, my bird-shooting friend. Why should he not put this crowning touch on all the other allowed conditions, postures and conventions? Nothing prevents his taking "time out" for a week if he wants to. No target will rise until he gives the word. There is no "now or never" in this feminized game. No ripping rush of canvasbacks as they slant down. No startling explosion of a bevy of quail. Nothing to disturb the mental placidity born of machine-like habit.

Don't be profane, my friend! What's that you say? "You'd like your swooping blue-bills to wait until you were ready for them?" No doubt you would. So would the rest of us. But you miss the point entirely! This trap-shooting game is like peewee golf, rigged up to give high scores.

"Aim." What is he aiming at? Brother, such lack of intelligence is deplorable. He aims at the place where the target is going to be when he finally so orders it. Labor-saving device, don't you see? If he does it now he won't have to do it later. Got it all worked out for him by geometry, too—restricted angles, height n'everything. Even

the trap's geared to throw targets at the same velocity. Hardly need to shift the muzzle. Shut your eyes, call "pull," and fire—and there's a chance of hitting something in the danger zone.

"Pull." See the man—how confident he is! Well, why shouldn't he be? He has done this thing, exactly the same way, ten thousand times before. He has his distance, stance, position, balance, and aim before the trap is sprung, has found what his gun and load will do, and has the time, velocity, elevation and arc within which the target will fly. Some difference from the job we have to do in shooting afield—taking the birds in unknown complex variables in which they come!

"Whirr!" Don't dodge, fellows! That was just the trap springing. A bit annoying, what? Still, after a little the trap man never hears it. Notice how the saucer went out—just the opposite of any bird that ever flew! Started swift, slowed, altered its axis, scaled like a clam shell, met air resistance, and fell almost vertically. What's that you say? "Birds have to get a start and then move faster—build up their greatest speed about where the clam shell loses motion." Yes, I know it! But you forget yourself! This toy sport isn't hunting.

"Bang! Smash! Dead bird!" Well, what of it? This formal routine has little in it that helps to make a field shot. The two sports have drifted as wide apart as the poles.

What can trap shooting do for the field man, then? Well, not very much. It teaches the "feel" of a gun, its balance and swing, and an ability to press a trigger. These are valuable assets, of course. But they are only a few of the requirements of the bird hunter in the field—he must know these things, and also many more. Perhaps the worst of trap shooting are the bad habits of gun-handling technique that it tends to develop. Many of its conditions and procedures are, as we have seen, the reverse of those found in the field, and many habits and conventions must be unlearned if proper success in the pursuit of feathered game is to be attained.

I am well aware that there are a few present experts at the traps—a relatively few—who do reasonably well in the field also. I say "reasonably well," because I believe if their basic training had been along practical field lines the same men could do better. And I have never happened to meet a modern clay-bird smasher who could measure up to some of the old-time master duck and upland game-bird shots, who could pull down their birds with deadly precision under any circumstances. Most of the trap shooters of the present day who do fairly well in the field seem at their best over the shorter ranges; and on game like quail, whose conditions as to environment, flight, etc., more closely approximate those at the traps than do those of any other bird. One not rarely sees experts at the traps whose paucity of hits on the duck pass approximates humiliation.

But in the past there was undoubtedly a much greater proportion of men who were outstanding shots at both the trap and in the field. The names of many of them are still tradition, but of their class Fred Gilbert may be taken as the type. Gilbert was undoubtedly a natural shot, born that way. But he was a "made" shot also, learning right methods from the very start, for he was a market hunter for many years before he shot at the traps. Also, if I remember rightly, his trap work began in the time when live pigeons were used, and his basic training was practical. Trap shooting called upon him for nothing new, and even for only a minor part of his general qualifications in a field technique already acquired.

Personally, I believe that hereafter we may expect no more Fred Gilberts, for the conditions that developed such as him are gone forever. In the past, many field hunters might shoot hundreds of shells a day, and their shooting was legal over a large part of the year. Nowadays, shortness of season and paucity of game combine to interfere with what may be considered as normal training for field shooting; that is, actual shooting at wild birds themselves. The present generation, and the ones to come, can have no such opportunity for practical training as their predecessors enjoyed. They will be largely limited, as to shooting outlet, to the use of clay birds, and will doubtless accordingly develop the technique of gun handling best suited to that special, and dissimilar, sport. In my opinion, the day of the marvelous old-style field shots—men who could crack them down with almost unbelievable certainty under any and all circumstances—is permanently over.

This last statement may very likely be challenged. Someone will probably rise to claim that there are as good shots now as ever there were. This I cheerfully admit as far as clay birds are concerned—may even admit that modern clay-bird shots are better. But trap shooting, with everything rigged up to favor the gunner, is not field shooting, where conditions habitually combine in favor of the bird.

If you want to see how far your clay-bird methods will get you under some conditions, come duck hunting with me, my trap-shooting friend. I have a lie-down battery, like two coffins sunk in a raft. You will lie flat on your back, with your head propped up just high enough so you can look over the float and see the decoys bobbing down wind. Your gun muzzle projects over the gunwale, barrels resting on your crossed ankles and stock lying against your right hip. Your head will be almost steadfast and your visual angle cover a cross space of no more than 40 yards within fair killing range. Some of the birds will first be seen out of the corner of your eye as they enter this danger zone. They will swerve, flare and scatter if they see you move, and you must let them get within this space before you start to make your shot. They come in swiftly; many of them crosswind, and with no intention of stopping.

And there is no advance preparation that you can make for the shot, other than to grasp the gun in both hands in a position of readiness. At the critical instant you come up; and the birds, seeing you, promptly flare and scatter. You must jackknife into an upright position from the waist up by powerful action of the abdominal muscles, assisted by a thrust of the right elbow against the bottom of the box. Simultaneously your gun leaps to the shoulder and takes the firing position while the body rotates so that the barrels can traverse on the bird. The gun cracks once, twice, maybe three or four times, in about a second's space—cracks without your conscious thought or aim. This is snap shooting carried to the nth degree. Do we get birds that way? Well, some of us have no complaint. You would be surprised how often they fall.

Trap shooters could do it too, you think? Well, try it on yourself, out at your own club grounds. Lie on your back about 30 yards in front of the trap, let them scale clay saucers over and around you at varying body angles, and see what happens! Yes, and take every advantage not possible in the battery, too. Spread out, lie as you please, twist your head, call your trapping—anything. It is a safe bet that reputations made on clay-bird methods are due to be deflated.

What about skeet? Well, skeet stands in a place intermediate between straight trap shooting and field work. This sport was originally planned to give the man who wants to shoot in the field a program as closely parallel to actual hunting as might be practicable under artificial conditions. While various field situations are not reproduced in skeet, the fact that the clay birds are thrown in different directions and angles, and that "the shooter shall not raise his gun to his shoulder to shoot until after the target is seen in the air," are materially helpful toward the desired reproduction of normal conditions.

Unfortunately this general rule goes on to say: " * * * it is understood that the field position may vary with individuals." While the intent of the general rule is both salutary and obvious, the competition of the sport appears to influence many shooters to assume an advance firing position that is unnatural for field work, but gives as much personal advantage as possible for target smashing. This type of man is more interested in making good runs than he is in perfecting himself for live-bird shooting. Unless promptly checked by more stringent rules, the efforts of such shooters to secure individual advantage may be expected to mechanize the sport to the greatest possible degree in the not-distant future. Such men are obviously not sincere in any desire to perfect themselves as bird shots, but are animated by a craze for high trap scores.

This tendency is catered to by various sportsmen's magazines, which lately have given much space to long runs and record scores that might better be used for other purposes. It seems obvious to anyone whose interests lie in the field that, if the original

intention of skeet is to be carried out, the rules of the game should be amended and materially stiffened. For one thing, the shooter should never know exactly when the trap will be pulled after he announces himself as ready. It would be only logical to have the trap-puller put himself in the mental attitude of the bird, and endeavor, within reasonable limits, to outwit the shooter. Another, the latter should be required to walk through a space of several feet after announcing himself as ready, so that the clay bird, like feathered game, might have a chance to catch him off his set position and studied balance. Further, it would be very practical to have a definite number of birds sprung while the gun was in each of the four carrying positions later described. These changes would teach greater handiness with the gun under any reasonable circumstances and emergency. They are not suggested in the interest of higher scores on the skeet grounds, but of heavier bags in the field.

The average hunter apparently considers that by far the most important factor in the handling of his gun and its discharge. That this is true for rifle shooting may be accepted. That it applies also to ordinary trap shooting may be admitted. But for meeting the emergencies of field hunting I consider that celerity and expertness in getting the gun lined up ready to shoot—that is, throwing it into place from a usual carrying position—is of quite as much importance.

To be a good trap shot, good eyesight and a steady hand may quite suffice. But in meeting the emergencies of the field every muscle of the body, from the ankles up, will often be called into play. Gun handling for field work, as I see it, should be a smooth operation made swiftly, automatically, and without conscious effort. It has always seemed to me that bird shooting in the field is in many respects quite comparable with boxing. Foot work plays an important part in the success of both; and all the muscles of the body must be trained to respond in the desired reaction, without conscious attention, to specific external stimuli. Mind enters, in recognizing opportunity and energizing the body in a way to take instant and unthinking advantage of it. And the two must be drilled to work together until their co-ordination is perfect. The fighter must be trained to get in an effective blow, and the field hunter an effective shot, instantaneously and from any posture.

Hunters in the field may, according to conditions, carry a shotgun in various ways. Some methods are relatively little used; and may in practice be disregarded. But there are other carrying positions in common use in which the hunter may find himself when a bird unexpectedly rises. If he is to take full advantage of the shot, he must be able to alter the relations between himself and the firearm instantly and accurately. It accordingly seems to me that there are four main positions of the carried gun from which its getting into action should be practiced.

One is with the barrels resting on the shoulder, right or left. This position is rarely

used by most hunters except when no game is expected and as a relief from muscular strain. In it the muzzle of the gun is carried at such a high angle that to bring it to the level of the bird it must be swung down. The tendency here is to forget the effect of gravity in increasing muscular momentum, with the result that the muzzle tends to pass below the level of the bird with liability to an undershot, especially if the bird is rising. Carrying the gun over the shoulder is the slowest position for its recovery. It is also more dangerous if the bearer stumbles, or strikes the barrel against a branch when trying for a quick shot in cover.

Another less desirable carrying position is where the gun is grasped at the rear part of its fore end by the right hand; its weight resting on the forearm, and its stock protruding a few inches behind the right arm-pit and held gripped by the latter. To recover the gun from this position for firing purposes, the right hand slides back behind the trigger guard, the left hand is simultaneously shot out to grasp the outer part of the fore end, and both arms raise the gun to the desired level. This position, like the foregoing, is rarely used when game is momentarily expected. Nevertheless, the hunter is suddenly called upon to recover the gun from this position and fire often enough to make the ability to do it a valuable field accomplishment.

A source of shooting error in recovery from this position is that the muzzle is carried so very low that the tendency is to get it on the bird so rapidly that the resulting swing may be too strong, with resulting overshot. Since both of these recoveries require that the muzzle of the gun shall pass through very considerable vertical arcs, there is greater liability to inaccuracy in placing the shot than from positions in which gun movement is largely reduced to one of horizontal traversing.

A third and quite common method of carrying is by resting the fore end of the gun in the bend of the left elbow with the stock carried across the front of the body. The gun is steadied and partly supported by being gripped by the right hand just behind the trigger guard and in its normal position for shooting, with the left hand laid over the right. All that is necessary to get the gun into action is to toss the barrels into the air with the left forearm, swing it around with the right arm, and grasp the fore end with the left hand as the muzzle moves toward the desired position. Since by this method the gun is carried almost horizontally, there is usually little need to materially raise or lower it, and the liability to under- or overshot is proportionately minimized.

The fourth, and best, position is one of immediate readiness, and is that usually assumed when a shot is expected. Here the gun is held in both hands, each placed as it will be at the instant of firing. The left grips the outer part of the fore end firmly, keeping the fingers below the barrel. The right is clasped about the grip of the stock

by the thumb and last three fingers, the index finger lying within the trigger guard, but not pressing on the trigger. The barrels of the gun are held slightly up, but in no case below horizontal. In this, the preferred and quickest position, nothing remains to be done but to lift the whole gun up and in until the butt strikes the shoulder.

While there are other positions of carrying the gun from which it might have to be recovered in order to make a shot, in practice these may be disregarded. But the four just mentioned are all of them important, and their mechanics of recovery should be practiced until they work swiftly and smoothly and are carried out without conscious thought. For this the muscles concerned must be trained until their co-ordinated response has become automatic and reflex, and crystallized into habit.

But habit is only developed by repetition—in other words, by practice. It is important, therefore, that the necessary motions shall be carried through correctly at the beginning of training, so that proper habits shall be established at the very outset. For this reason the motions should be made slowly at the beginning of training, and their rapidity increased only gradually. And several short periods of training, frequently repeated, are better than single longer ones. Five minutes in the morning and five at night are quite enough to begin on. After the muscles are better adjusted to their task these periods may be lengthened; but in no case should they be continued when the muscles begin to feel tired.

After a few days of this training the improvement noted will be very gratifying; but if the training be stopped at this time much of the gain accomplished will soon be lost. It takes time to establish a permanent habit. Individuals vary in the latter respect; but perhaps a training twice a day over a period of a month may be counted on to give satisfactory results. This seems little enough to give to learning a field method that will give extra shots, increase kills, and save cartridges, over a whole lifetime.

Since practice in getting into action from a carrying position is done with the gun unloaded, it may be carried out in the house. With this technique of gun recovery should be combined the movements concerned in pointing and snapping, so that all may be continued through as a swift, complete and harmonious whole. Ability to do all this in the home greatly simplifies the matter of training, for no time is lost or special preparation necessary, since one can pick up the gun at odd moments and go through the manual of its handling.

The technique of this indoor basic training is simple, and may be outlined in a few words. Stand at one side of the room, holding the gun in one of the four carrying positions described. Hold the head up in a natural position. Have both eyes open, and fix them on an object in front of you on the opposite wall, such as a light bulb, corner of molding, etc. I desire to emphasize the fact that shooting with both eyes open has

many advantages. Looking beyond the gun, rather than along it, shows the target more clearly and aids in the estimate of "lead" that may later be necessary on flying birds. If the vision be impaired, the use of two eyes may help acuity. Best of all, the use of two eyes counteracts a tendency toward the evil of sighting.

"Sighting an evil?" you ask. Yes, for snap shooting it is very much of one. "But every shotgun comes with a muzzle sight," someone objects. True, but the snapshot never sees it when he shoots; if he did, he'd probably knock it off. "Why was the sight put there by the makers?" Pure convention, my friend, a hang-over from the rifle days—overlooking the fact that the shotgun is quite a different tool from the rifle, and needs different handling. "Some guns have two sights—an ivory bead on the rib at the breech." Yes, and there're useless or worse—and the same applies to the advertised contraptions to be clamped about the muzzle and looked through at the flying bird. Sighting is a conscious act that takes time to carry out; and one great virtue of snap shooting is that the gun is pointed without thinking and without delay of sight adjustment and visual focusing.

As the next step in training, without taking the eyes from the object that is your target, recover the gun from the carrying position, bring it swiftly into the position for firing, and snap the hammer instantly when you think the gun covers the target. It will do no harm to repeat here that snap shooting is essentially "pointing" the gun without "aiming" it. Now hold the gun in the place that it was when the hammer fell, shut the left eye and sight along the barrel so as to visualize the accuracy of your automatic pointing. This latter step enables you to check the accuracy of each handling, and to know exactly what you need to correct it in your next trial. The results of this verification by sighting will shortly be encouraging. One is surprised how soon the unaimed gun comes to rest while automatically covering the target.

Let us digress for a moment to consider the dissimilar methods involved in gun "sighting" and gun "pointing" at flying targets. The first may be termed the "aim-and-follow-through" style, and the other the "snap-shot" method. The first does well enough at the traps, but in the field the latter is better.

These two methods seem worth discussion, analysis, comparison, and evaluation. I am familiar with both of them; and an assumption of reasonable competency to discuss them is based upon more than fifty years of shotgun experience under widely varied field conditions. For the first half of that period I shot in the "aim-and-follow-through" way. Then after a bit of thought, I threw it into the discard, began anew, and took up the technique of snap shooting. During half a lifetime of it I have found the change was good.

In the "aim - and - follow - through" the shooter sights along the barrel, in most cases with one eye shut. He swings the muzzle

from behind the flying target, and the instant the sight lies against it he pulls; or if he wishes to lead a fast-flying bird he carries the sight ahead along its pathway before the gun is discharged. It is, of course, easier to get the sight on a straight-away or bird quartering off than on a cross-flyer; which is one explanation as to why the method is more suited to the traps than to the duck pass. But in any case, trying to sight a gun being recovered from a carrying position slows down the shot and is unnecessary to accuracy. Nevertheless, most hunters use this style and think it right. Someone once said that "the majority is always wrong."

How, in this matter, did the majority get that way? Let us think back a little. In the days of the pioneers, this country was a nation of riflemen. Birds were hardly considered as worth-while game and the hunter habitually killed his meat with a single bullet. The proper placing of this projectile became a matter of the utmost nicety, and to that end various rational measures to aid accuracy of firing were developed and are still practiced.

But with the steady destruction of large game, the field of usefulness of the rifle waned. Birds, however, still existed in countless myriads, and to these—as a source of both food and sport—the attention of hunters turned. To meet this need, the shotgun came into national being and found a place on the cabin wall along with the rifle. At that time the feathered game was as tame as it was plentiful, sitting shots were easy to get, and the returns therefrom were generous for the expense and effort involved. In those days, when the average man wanted a mess of birds he went out and potted it. Under such conditions the technique learned on the rifle—the deliberate aim, steady hand, and slow pressure on the trigger—was naturally applied to the use of the shotgun. Why not? On sitting game it would do the work with certainty. You took your time, sighted deliberately, and ground-sluced the whole flock.

But later the birds became more wary, and ability to get such pot shots less frequent. Wing shooting, introduced from England by Frank Forester and others, became a recognized essential for a heavy game-bag. Once this need was recognized, "shooting flying," as it was termed, was rapidly adopted and developed. A little before the Civil War we find the shotgun coming into its own—and quite naturally, though none the less unfortunately, the technique of the rifle was carried over into the shotgun era. And this technique of a weapon throwing a single bullet has been carried along by later generations as youths graduated out of the air-gun and .22-caliber period and applied to the shotgun the shooting methods they had already learned. A tendency to "sight" a shotgun has accordingly been accepted as a desirable thing by uninformed or unreflecting members of the shooting fraternity; and with the fact that this method could be used successfully within the limitations of trap shooting it was assumed that it would likewise be applicable to the emergencies of field hunting.

The other style of shooting is that employed by the much smaller group of "snap-shot" men. In this method the hunter shoots with both eyes open, disregards his sight, handles his gun automatically, and pitches his shot, without conscious aim, at the target or the place where it is expected to be when the shot-charge arrives. This method may seem inaccurate to the modern school, but in practice it is not. The shotgun is a different arm from the rifle, and the methods of its use should be correspondingly different. You do not "aim" or "sight" when you throw a stone, shoot a bow and arrow, use a bean-shooter, or spit at a cuspidor. You simply look at the target you wish to hit, and let drive. Exactly the same principle governs snap shooting with the shotgun. At the instant of firing the gun itself is practically disregarded by the thinking mind; and the subconscious mind, trained to respond in a certain way, meets the situation. Nowadays relatively few hunters seem to use this method—but when you find them, you find expert game shots. On the quail grounds, grouse covers and marshes they stand out conspicuously, not only because of the greater number of birds habitually bagged, but from the lesser proportion of cartridges they need to do it.

It is evident that if the gun is not aimed by "sighting," the line of vision and the plane of the gun are not quite parallel. But parallelism is not indispensable to accuracy. I used to know old-style grouse hunters who very often shot from the hip under brush conditions in which there seemed no time to get the gun to the shoulder, and they had an uncanny ability to down a high proportion of the birds thus shot at. They merely glimpsed the bird, and hands and body automatically swung the gun into the proper place. With a cylinder-bore gun this is not as hard as it may seem. Now and then I have done it myself.

In such shooting the gun is simply "pointed" just as one "points" a finger, and the trigger is pressed from whatever posture the body finds itself in. The latter explains why the body muscles of the field hunter need training as well as the hand and eye.

In all this training the position of the feet are important. The first exercises in gun recovery and gun pointing should be done with the feet in a steady position. In shooting from the right shoulder, the left foot should preferably be in advance of the right, balancing the body. As training goes on, however, the position of the feet should be shifted—which implies differences of balance and automatic adjustment thereto—until gun pointing may be done accurately from any foot position. As already intimated, if he is to take advantage of the often brief opportunity for a shot in the field, the hunter will often have to press the trigger from whatever attitude he may find himself in at the critical instant.

In continuing this training, stand with the target on your far left, about on a line with your left shoulder, bring up the gun, and

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"You'll grow ragged and weary and swarthy, but you'll walk like a man"

The Dream Gun

By J. E. BROWNLEE

ACCORDING to Panhandle folklore, a congregation of colored brethren which met one evening in November for the purpose of talking about good things to eat, was broken up by a woolly-headed boy yelling, "Gimme 'possum an' yams." Too often we have our dreams broken up, when the subject is guns, by some Leatherneck calling out, "Give me the thirty-oh-six and the boat-tail windbucker."

One of these brothers was in camp with us one time. The first day of the deer season, as he rounded a point of rocks, high on the mountain side, and about as near heaven as he will ever get, he jumped one of those streaks of greased lightning that has a big white tail and a head with more horns than the Lazy L outfit branded that fall, with only a connecting link between. As the buck cleared an eight-foot patch of live oak and flashed his white flag as he got from thence, the blamed idiot challenged the shot! He claimed he got a 4 at 6 o'clock. We had packed into the hunting grounds over

rocks and canons for nine long hours, with only a native guide at the head of the long string of pack horses and hunters to lead the way. There was no trail. Our camp was pitched by a small mountain arroyo, just across the line from where Adam used to do his hunting before he was run off the reservation by the Indian police. Our guide said that it was "La See-in-egg-ah." So that is where we were—five of us. If you ever want to hunt there you should come through Santa Fe and turn west, taking the right road.

Four of our outfit spent the first three days working out the timber and canons for the bigger and slower black-tail bucks; but Joe, the marine, loved to hit the high places, and he was therefore taking his flying shots at the white-tail deer high up on the rocky points. As a result, the camp was well decorated with deer and turkey. But now, as for the preceding evenings, Webb was able

to draw out, "Joe's seventh shot for record—a miss."

I was working on turkey on the fourth day of the Battle of the Wilderness, with but fair success. About noon, as I sat beside a pinon tree eating the pinon nuts and scratching on my turkey call alternately, and not working hard at either, I was half asleep dreaming of what would be the ideal turkey gun, when a high-power bullet hit beside me and showered me with dirt and rocks. I was instantly on my feet, and discovered that one of the hunters from the camp just above ours had been attracted by my calls, and seeing a slight movement by the tree, took a shot at me thinking I was a turkey. Had the man been as accurate as his .250-3,000 Savage rifle, he would have killed me. This is the second time I have had rough treatment while calling turkeys. For safety, I believe that the old rule is something about correct: "Just get in the shinnery and make a noise like a pinon nut." Some folks just naturally think that a hunting license gives

them a right to shoot at everything that moves. and at every spot of color they see in the woods. It gives me the same empty feeling that comes when I get a 4-pound rainbow on a No. 12 fly. If you have never been shot at, you will know what I mean, anyway.

In the middle of the afternoon, when I got my slate and wingbone quieted down so that they would talk the turkey lingo, Webb fell for it and came to me; and we put in the afternoon together, one calling, the other watching. Sundown found our telescopic sights of no more service, and darkness caught us plodding toward camp, and wishing that turkey were built up on the same scale as bobwhites, and wondering whether the guide had come back from town with more provisions and the mail.

The night that came on us was the blackest ever recorded south of the Mason and Dixon line, and we found ourselves without wind, or stars to guide, and a wet snow was falling. Of course, we got lost, and of course we had an argument. Webb is the hardest-headed lawyer I ever met. He could talk a jury into turning a guilty politician loose, and he just about convinced me. But I held out for my rights and he weakened enough to allow me to compromise, whereby we agreed that regardless of whether we went his way or mine, we would not separate. I claim that was a big victory. It was the second brightest flash of human intelligence we displayed that day. The other was that logic which came to the surface. We were on the side of one of those cone-shaped mountains, and the Lord did not make two of them without putting a canon between. The canon ran downstream, and the bed of the stream went by camp about four miles away. The fact that the stream was dry made no difference. Therefore, if we got a club apiece for a feeler, to keep from falling, and climbed down into the bottom of the canon, we would eventually reach camp. Q. E. D. We did. We were both turned around in our directions, too.

We reached camp about 9 o'clock, and as we got in, the sweet smell of coffee and beans was almost as inviting as the aroma of the venison and spuds; and with the hot biscuits it was a pat hand, and you probably remember that a pat hand is hard to beat.

Our guide did not get in until the next evening, and as he came into sight along the sky line on the hogback, the click of the shoes of his pack horses on the rocks, together with his singing with a guitar behind them, made sweet music. He was a fine singer, as is usual with his race, and would entertain us by the hour as we sat by the evening camp fire, mostly with "La Cu-koo-rach-ah," which has more verses than "The Dying Cowboy." He was a

real find, and he brought the mail. There were a few letters to divide, one being to Bill, the Tenderfoot, which convinced him that his wife had not run off with a man; there were some week-old papers, and a copy of *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN*.

Ever read the *RIFLEMAN* in camp? Better try it! It's just like the venison and bear meat; it just naturally tastes better in camp. With us it made the evening entertainment "unusual," as the Californian will say when exceptions are taken to his brand of weather.

Bill, the Tenderfoot, got possession of the magazine first, but that is not the first thing

he did that made him unpopular in camp. Steele, the professional bear hunter, started to whetting his belt knife on his boot as he suggested, for the second time, that Bill read aloud. So Bill started reading, all right, just as if he had been to Sea Girt and learned to throw the diamond hitch. He read aloud all the ads from Griffin & Howe to Fred Anderson, and then waded right into "The Ideal Rifle."

Bill not only stampeded the greenhorns, but came blamed near running the whole outfit clear across the township and into the

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One way to spend a pleasant evening

CHOOSING A SINGLE-SHOT PISTOL

(Continued from page 10)

falls into the heavy half-cock notch (C), so that whenever the gun is fired or snapped, the hammer always automatically rebounds to the half-cock notch, and stays there. After you fire the gun the hammer is on the half-cock notch and remains there while you open the gun, eject the empty cartridge, and put in a fresh cartridge. Thus, after the gun is loaded it is perfectly safe from accidental discharge until such time as the owner cocks it by drawing back the hammer. Should the gun be dropped while loaded but before being cocked, it is safe against discharge, as this half-cock notch is of ample strength.

It will be observed that the lock-work is extremely simple, which conduces to an excellent trigger pull. Moreover, the trigger pull is easily reduced by stoning in case it is desired to use the gun for free-pistol shooting.

There is one trick right here that I want to mention in regard to this gun, and that is taking out the works. The gun is extremely easy to dismount if you know how, but rather troublesome to the individual who takes it apart without knowing what he is doing. The secret is the little hole indicated at (D) in the sketch. To take the gun down, first remove the grip by taking out the screw in the back of the handle, then cock the gun and put an ordinary pin through the little hole (D). Then, by snapping the trigger, it will be found that the tension on the mainspring is all taken up by the pin through the hole (D), and the mainspring is loose in the frame of the gun, securely held on its rod by the pin through the hole. The hammer can be taken out by removing the hammer screw, and the whole mainspring assembly on this rod can be lifted out through the opening in the side of the frame.

Once a shooter brought me one of these guns that he had taken apart without knowing about this trick, and the mainspring was off the stem and he had worked several days trying to get it back on, without success, and was just about to give up in despair. At first I did not know how I was going to get this on, but after a while the thought occurred of sticking the pin through the hole and screwing the spring on. As the spring was turned around and around, the pin worked itself up through the helix formed by the coils in the spring, and in a few minutes the spring was again assembled on the rod without any great effort, which is a very useful thing to remember.

BARREL ACCURACY

Now comes the question of barrel accuracy. For many years it has been considered almost impossible to make a really accurate machine rest for pistols or revolvers, and without such a rest it is impossible to have the accurate data on which to obtain the best barrel accuracy. The first thing Harrington & Richardson did in developing this pistol to its present high point of perfection, was to design a really good machine rest, and once this had been accomplished, they were well on

the way to getting the question of barrel accuracy licked.

How well they finally succeeded is shown by the nine machine rest groups which are illustrated herewith. These groups were fired with a gun picked at random from stock, using every make of ammunition available at the time. I am giving the names of the different makes of ammunition with each target, but this is not to be construed as an indication of which ammunition is the best, because, as is well known to all small-bore shooters, .22-caliber guns are, individually, extremely sensitive to different makes of ammunition. Sometimes one sample gun will shoot best with one make of ammunition and another sample gun of the same make will shoot best with some other ammunition. These targets merely indicate how well each different make of ammunition fits this particular make of gun, and show that they all fit it extremely well indeed. I am also including one 50-yard group for comparison.

In the regular manufacture of H. & R. pistols this machine rest is continuously used, and each purchaser of one of these guns is guaranteed to have a 100 per cent accurate barrel by receiving with his pistol a machine-rest target shot with his own gun.

OTHER MECHANICAL IMPROVEMENTS

Among the other mechanical improvements on this gun, not the least important is the fact that the frame closes up absolutely tight so that the head of the cartridge is fully enclosed, and thus there is no danger of having the heads blow out and cut the firer's fingers, as has happened in the past, and which is still more likely to happen with the new high-speed ammunition. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that this H. & R. gun is safe for use with this new ammunition.

In some guns the mistake has been made of having the striker or hammer nose hit that part of the cartridge which rests on the extractor. This is a bad mistake, as caliber .22 ammunition is notoriously sensitive to changes in ignition, and anything that tends to cushion the hammer blow will adversely affect the accuracy. In this U. S. R. A. Model, this mistake was carefully avoided, and the part of the primer that is hit is held solidly against the frame.

The sights are of the Patridge type, and both are mounted on the barrel so there is no chance of misalignment, as there is when one sight is mounted on the barrel and the other on the frame. All adjustments are made on the rear sight, which is adjustable for elevation and windage by means of a fine screw adjustment made with a screwdriver. Making both adjustments on the rear sight removes a possible cause for confusion when one adjustment is made on the rear sight and the other on the front sight, because the rear sight must be moved in the same direction as the desired change, whereas the front sight must be moved in the opposite direction.

The ejector on this gun is automatic. Once you open the breech, the cartridge is thrown out with considerable force. The action of

the automatic ejector is also shown in the X-ray sketch. When the gun is closed the ejector is compressed against the heavy spring, and the ejector latch drops into the notch (E). When the gun is opened, the screw (F) comes against the tail of the ejector latch, which drops at notch (E), and the ejector flies out, throwing the cartridge clear of the gun.

Not the least attractive thing about this gun is the price of \$25, which is very much lower than the amount which has been asked for first-class target pistols in the past; but, in spite of this low price, everything about the gun appears to be of the highest quality and the most advanced design, and the records that we have made with it in the recent past indicate that its actual performance is fully in keeping with all of its theoretical points of superiority.

THE MECHANICS OF SHOTGUN HANDLING IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 18)

snap it on it. To perform this exercise it will be necessary to rotate your body to the left, chiefly from the hips up, but with some aid from the knees and ankles also. Next put a target on your right side and go through the same exercise, but rotating to the right. If you shoot from the right shoulder, you will find that you can swing to the left through an arc of about 90 degrees to the left of the mid-line; but for only about 45 degrees to the right. Due to this materially greater "dead space" on your right you will endeavor, in the field, to so arrange that flying birds will be on your left at the time of shot.

It is best to perfect your swift, sure, automatic recovery and snap from one carrying position at a time. Habits of any kind are more quickly formed and firmly established if one does the same thing over and over without change or variation. After you are satisfied with your gun-handling technique from one carrying position, you may—and then only—practice the same exercise from another.

One can not emphasize too much that, in the field, swiftness in getting the gun into action counts for the bag along with accuracy of pointing. The difference of a fraction of a second in getting the powder off may mean a fair chance for a killing shot, or no shot at all. To see an expert tumble down two or three birds, while the tyro is still fumbling with his gun, is no rare experience. There is always a best instant for the making of a shot, and the man well trained in the instantaneous and unreflecting handling of his gun will have a great advantage.

After the indoor training seems to have been sufficient, there should follow a period of identically the same practice work in gun recovery and snapping out of doors. In this phase, the targets should be set at usual shooting distances, say 20, 30, 40, and 50 yards. The purpose of this training is to get accustomed to outdoor conditions and

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PISTOL REGULATION

(Continued from page 13)

upon the subject. Local municipal ordinances derive their authority wholly from the State as the fountain head. We have come, therefore, to the subject of State laws affecting pistols.

THE SULLIVAN LAW

The most drastic statute to be found in any State, as well as the worst from many standpoints, is found in New York and is commonly known as the Sullivan Law. It was originally enacted about twenty years ago and has been amended many times and in many respects, almost always in the direction of greater severity and increased restriction. Indeed, it is the prototype of all restrictive pistol legislation in this country. Through successive amendment it has now become a legislative monstrosity, the perfect example of what a statute should not be, in point of draftsmanship alone.

Its provisions in respect to the city of New York differ in detail from those relating to the rest of the State, being considerably more onerous and offensive. And this tendency toward severity and increased restriction has been encouraged by the city authorities in spite of the fact, recently stated by one of the Deputy Police Commissioners of the city, that "fear of the Sullivan law is no deterrent to crime."

The outstanding provision of the Sullivan law is that no person may purchase, possess, or carry a firearm capable of being concealed upon the person without procuring a license or permit. Outside the city of New York such licenses may be granted by a judge or justice of a court of record and are generally stated to be good until revoked. Some judges require the approval of the local police authorities before granting permits. In some localities, notably Buffalo, it has been the practice at comparatively frequent intervals to revoke all permits, thus requiring holders to incur the trouble, expense, and risk of new applications. The only apparent reason for this procedure is to add to the local revenue. The mere possession of a pistol without a license is a crime. The unfortunate person whose license has expired or been revoked without cause in this way is obviously open to, and indeed is not infrequently in fact the subject of, early arrest and consequent criminal proceedings. On the other hand, in many rural parts the law is completely ignored in so far as enforcement is concerned and only an occasional individual troubles himself with the matter of obtaining a license.

The troubles of the up-Stater, however, are insignificant compared to those of the resident of the city of New York. He goes first to his police station house for a blank application. After filling it out, giving a full personal description, references, and his reasons for desiring a permit either to possess a pistol or to carry one, he swears to the statements before a notary and procures two small photographs of himself. He then returns to the station house, pays a fee

which is three times that authorized by the statute, and submits to fingerprinting as though he were a felon. This indignity is imposed in spite of the fact that the Police Commissioner stated before the National Crime Commission's subcommittee that he had never known of a case of misuse of a pistol by any city licensee.

If the applicant has unwisely stated that he wants a permit so that he may indulge in the innocent and desirable practice of target-shooting, he is likely to be told gruffly that that is not a good reason and that his application will be disapproved. If he explains that he has received anonymous letters threatening his life or the life of some member of his family, he may be informed that writers of anonymous letters are cowards and that in any case the police will protect him. If he innocently states that he desires a pistol for the protection of his home and his family, he may receive a lecture to the effect that a pistol is useless for defense; that it is better to lose his watch than his life; that he probably could not hit a barn door even if he had a chance to shoot; that he and his family will be much safer without firearms; that nobody ought to have them; and that his application is not likely to be granted. He will probably be asked whether he already possesses a pistol or revolver, and if he has, he may be told that he must bring it around at once and turn it over to the police as he is already subject to arrest for violation of the Sullivan law. If he persists, however, and is fortunate, he may in the course of two to six weeks receive a notice saying that his application has been granted. He must then for the third time journey to the police station and obtain his permit bearing his picture, signature, description, and fingerprints. In the city of New York permits may be granted exclusively by the Police Department, and there is no appeal from a refusal which may be based on the merest whim.

If the applicant has stated that he does not already own a pistol, the permit will bear a coupon, upon the presentation and removal of which he may purchase one from a dealer. But if he already owns a pistol, the coupon will be removed before the permit is delivered. Unhappy the man who tries to explain that he wants to procure a second pistol. That any man can, under any circumstances, have need for more than one pistol is beyond the comprehension of the Police Department. In connection with the granting of a permit, the citizen is told that upon its expiration he must surrender his gun to the police. This polite method of confiscation without "due" or any other "process" or warrant of law is "standard practice."

All of the experiences detailed above have happened either to the writer or to various of his friends. And this procedure, involving hundreds of times the trouble and humiliation incident to procuring an automobile permit, must be endured annually in spite of the well-known fact that the automobile is just as truly the "tool of the criminal"

as is the pistol. The official attitude in New York is that no persons other than the military, officers of the law, and professional guards have any rights of any sort to the possession or use of pistols, and that licenses permitting them to own such firearms are great privileges to be bestowed only in extraordinary cases. So far as any theory exists for the justification of the law, it is that the way to stop crimes involving the use of pistols is to disarm the entire population except in a few favored cases. How completely this theory has been exploded by the facts we shall presently see.

(To be continued)

MECHANICS OF SHOTGUN HANDLING IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 21)

longer ranges. At the end of this period a few cartridges should be snapped at these fixed targets. If the previous training has been thorough, the shot pattern will be found well placed.

As the final step in training the shooter may be allowed to shoot a little at the traps. This may be in the regulation method, but preferably by skeet. This training is for better adjustment to the matter of flight speed, its angles and elevations. The snapshot technique already learned must be strictly adhered to. There must be no deviation toward the conventional trap-shooting "form" and toward the permissible artificialities that are aids to clay-bird scores. Nor should the shooter have any interest as to the percentage of inanimate targets that he may shatter. He is not being trained for the trap-shooting game. His whole concern should be to utilize only for field advantage such relatively limited facilities as the artificial conditions at the traps may offer to that end. While a little experience along the latter lines will be helpful in some respects, too much of it will be to his disadvantage.

As soon as the shooter begins to be gratified with his better showing at the traps, he should quit this formal sport entirely. The field technique that he has laboriously acquired is unsuited for it, and its virtue of great rapidity is a handicap against competitors who are not limited by any time factors at all. His compensation will come later, when he competes with trap experts in the brush and on the marshes, where he will find conditions that he is trained to meet, and they are not.

Once the basic requirements of field shooting are understood and acted upon, the hunter is well on his way to being a game shot quite able to hold his own in usual company. With this foundation, time, thought, patience, perseverance, and practice will bring greater expertness. In time he will find that his heavier game-bag, and fewer misses at flying game, will be envied by many who can beat him by overwhelming margins at the traps. This has been so fully demonstrated in my experience as to make me speak confidently.

PRESSURES AND SAFETY

(Continued from page 8)

cocking piece to full cock and cut the cheek of the firer, or gas may even come back around the cocking piece and burn the firer's face or eye. Also, once in perhaps half a million rounds, we may come across a cartridge case that just happened to be stamped out of a part of the brass strip that had a bit of scale or dirt on it. This scale or dirt got laminated into and hidden out of sight in the head of the case, where it could not be seen by the inspector. Heavy pressure will cause this case to blow out at the head. A large volume of gas will then rush to the rear, blow off the extractor, escape down into the magazine, blow off or bend the floor plate, and splinter the stock. If the rifle be a Springfield rifle with number over 800,000, or a Winchester Model 54 rifle, or a Remington Model 30 rifle, the firer will probably remain uninjured, but his rifle will be ruined. These are the chances you take when you use maximum loads in modern rifles. With older rifles, the Lord has to have you by the hand if you escape with anything less than cuts and burns.

I have spoken about good cases. How can we tell good cases from poor ones? Here is the way: The design, thickness of case, and method of manufacture of the older rimmed high-power cartridge cases are such that their maximum safe pressure is about 40,000 pounds, but many rifles in which they are used should not be asked to stand over 38,000 pounds. Put the limit at 38,000 pounds. Krag cases and the Krag rifle will successfully stand 41,000 pounds, but not more. Don't make any mistake here. It has been said that the Winchester single-shot rifle will stand 48,000 pounds' pressure. So it will with proper cases; but the Krag case in a Winchester single-shot rifle will not stand any such pressure. Some 7-mm. and 6.5-mm. cases will not stand over 43,000 pounds. Most Western 7-mm. and 6.5-mm. cases will stand about 48,000 pounds, because they were specially made to be loaded to such pressures. Almost all .30-06 cases made since the World War by the Government and by our leading cartridge companies, and which are in good condition, are perfectly safe with a mean pressure of 48,000 pounds. Such a loading will mean a maximum pressure of 50,000 pounds, and a maximum pressure on a very hot day of, say, 55,000 pounds. Malfunctions occur so seldom at such pressures that they can be practically disregarded. War-time cases, made from 1917 to 1918, should be used only for reduced loads. Do not use any case for reloading (except the smallest sizes with light loads) which has previously been fired with a noncorrosive primer. Note particularly that practically all commercial ammunition is now loaded with noncorrosive primers. The instant such a cartridge is fired, the case is made very brittle, and nothing will correct this. If you are using a commercial-size cartridge and want to reload, buy primed cases, extract the noncorrosive primer, and reprime the case with a nonmercurial

primer. The primers sold to members of the N. R. A by the Director of Civilian Marksmanship are all nonmercurial primers. Do not use any case which is badly corroded, or which has a crack or split in it, or a case in which the primer pocket seems to be loose for the primer.

At the beginning of this article, I spoke of a guide which would keep the beginner at reloading out of trouble. When I wrote the present edition of the "Ideal Handbook," I took all the above things into consideration. If the beginner will study the "Handbook" carefully, making himself perfectly familiar with the text, and if he will confine himself to the loads given therein, he won't get into any trouble. The maximum loads given therein are safe, and malfunctions with them will be practically nil. The text gives complete information about cases, powders, etc. But do not use maximum loads in excess of those given in the "Handbook," no matter how safe someone may tell you they are, or notwithstanding that someone else seems to be using them successfully.

AN INDOOR CAMP PERRY

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High School was returned the winner, was completely dominated by teams from Kansas City, Mo. Several excellent marksmen appeared on these younger teams, and the record established by Webber may not be safe when these youngsters ripen and mature in competition.

Iowa University, Nebraska University and Missouri University finished in the order named in the advanced R. O. T. C. Match, with scores of 750, 707, and 699, respectively. As the score plainly shows, the Iowans were the class of the competition and easily repeated their efforts of a year ago, when they carried off the honors in easy fashion. The Corn-huskers tried valiantly in this event, and many tense moments came to pass as the rifles wrote their leaden story.

Kemper Military School, with a total of 724 for its first team and 712 for its second team, finished first and third in the basic R. O. T. C. event, the second team of Missouri University placing second with 716. The good score turned in by the Kemper cadets, the first team to fire, brought many favorable comments until the Iowans shattered the glory a few hours later with their high aggregate.

In the girls' event, the coeds fired with that same intensity that characterizes a woman's will. But one point separated the winners from the runner-up team, the Municipal University of Wichita (Kans.) finally nosing out the Kansas Aggies, 385-384. Kansas University was third with 380 points. Miss Margaret Klopfenstein, of Wichita, finished the day with the highest aggregate score among the coeds, firing a splendid 194 out of a possible 200. Miss B. Sloane of Kansas University, was second with 193, and Miss Mary Wood, of the Kansas Aggies, was third with 192.

In the late afternoon and at the conclusion of the tournament, the trophies and medals

were awarded to the winners. Grueling as the day had been, no athlete ever received his prize in a greater sense of duty done than these sharpshooters, who, throughout a long and tedious day, had tested the eye and hand against the laws of nature. And it is doubtful if any athlete ever received his prize with any more gracious applause than did the top gunners of the day, victorious in the severe tests over a mighty host of high competitors. Two team trophies and all medals were furnished by the National Rifle Association. The remaining trophies were given by Leacocks, of St. Louis, Mo., and the Missouri University Rifle Club.

Following the tournament, the visiting teams were guests of Kemper Military School, attending the annual military ball, perhaps the most lavish and pompous event on the school's social calendar. The upper floor of the field-house was appropriately decorated, and under the soft glow of the mellow lights and to the tender crooning of the tantalizing saxophone and horn, the glittering steel of the saber and spur melted, not a little into the brilliant beauty of the evening gowns. Here the strain of the day was forgotten, another target was at hand and a new objective came to mind.

Scarcely had the last notes of the orchestra died away before Colonel Barnes had announced plans for a 1932 tournament, a meet that would take on the aspects of an indoor Camp Perry, a superattraction of its kind. That is might be larger is quite possible, but that in virile man power and exquisite womanhood it can eclipse the 1931 matches, will long be a matter of conjecture.

SUMMER SPORT

(Continued from page 7)

moments' wait will almost invariably bring you a second chance. The woodchuck's curiosity is almost second to none, and he will soon poke his head out again to see if the threatened danger is gone, or perhaps to resume a meal that was interrupted by the hunter's appearance. I have even seen them come up within a few minutes after being shot at. While waiting, I usually establish myself in a sure and comfortable shooting position, preferably prone or sitting.

The aforementioned outfit, with "Super-speed" shells of the non-corrosive variety and hollow-point bullets, is as fine a varmint rifle as one could wish to own. The accuracy is all that can be desired, and I seldom lose a chuck that is hit, the little bullet mushrooming beautifully and tearing a terrible hole where it emerges from the animal. In cases of a head shot, the skull is almost completely demolished, due, I suppose, to the bullet striking so much bone.

The flat trajectory, high velocity and rapid twist of this combination make it fine woodchuck medicine, while still leaving enough of the animal to pick up and carry away, this last being for the benefit of those who agree with me as to its merits as a table delicacy when properly treated by a cook who "knows his woodchucks."

THE DREAM GUN

(Continued from page 20)

next day as well. Then we got to milling like a bunch of doggies that wanted to cross the Cimarron and did not know whether they could swim. We had to hog tie the Leatherneck and throw him into the tent where the bear dogs were tied. Then we got bedded down in time to dream of the ideal rifle and hear the alarm clock at about the same time.

Steele 'lowed that as far as bear and lion were concerned, one shot from his .38 Colt automatic in the neck usually brought them out of the tree so as not to hurt the dogs when they hit the ground.

Please remember that "a pistol's a gun in the West."

"You know," says Steele, "that Mexican here in camp makes me wonder why they don't have more of him in the other arts and sciences."

"Shoot while I'm happy," says I.

"'Cause some of the most beautiful birds have no more voice than a coon in a municipal election in Texas. Makes me think of those birds that can sing those grand opera songs about the all-around gun and the perfect bullet, but they don't have no beautiful feathers to illustrate with. Leastwise, they never come out of no forest with pictures to show that the feathers was as pretty as their lingo."

"Don't you believe in the all-around gun?" says Bill.

"Believe in 'em? 'Course I believe in 'em, just the same as I believe in the combination saw and monkey wrench. They look nice in print, but so does them pictures of the fairies with the gold star where their brains ort to be, and cowpuncher heels without the spurs. They is an ideal gun, but it's 'bout as prominent as John Doe and 'bout as numerous, too. I am going to buy three more of it this winter."

"Good heavens!" says Bill; "what more do you want now? I saw the contents of a mail-order catalogue in your gun cabinet before we packed in here."

"Listen, Bill. This hunting and trapping is my life work. All I get out of it is a living, and the pleasure of the work—'cept when they put me on the poison squad in winter when feed is scarce, and that makes me mad, for it ain't right. But as I started to say, I need a .22 long rifle automatic rifle, a .270 bolt-action Chinbuster, and a Springfield with one of those 30-inch, hand-made barrels, and the forty-eighth variety of Lyman attached."

"But Mr. Steele," argued Bill, "I can see where you might use a .22 Remington in addition to your .22 Colt automatic pistol, and also the Model 54; but what do you want with the match-grade Springfield?"

"Well, Bill, I will tell you. I notice that every once in a while the moon comes up over the saddle to the right of Baldy, and it's full. I just want to take a few shots at it for practice."

"Just what I told you in the beginning!" came from the dog tent.

To which Webb replied, "Joe's seventh shot for record—a miss."

As I crawled into bed, dead tired, and wiggled a fossil walnut from under my hip, my last thoughts for the night were about my own modest collection of the Dream Gun. And I, too, still needed several of it.

SEDGLEY SPRINGFIELD SPORTERS NOW IN THE .22 HORNET CAL- IBER AND IN TWO OTHER CALIBERS

OWING to the numerous requests for Sedgley Sporters in the new .22 W. C. F. Hornet cartridge, R. F. Sedgley, Inc., 2310 N. Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., has just put out a new Springfield model for this cartridge, using the .30-06 action and a built-in magazine.

The exterior of the rifle is such that it can not be told from the .30-06 Sporter, as the specifications and dimensions are exactly the

same. The weight is slightly increased, running between 7½ and 8 pounds. It retails for \$75.

The same action and specifications are used also in the caliber-.25-35 Springfield, which retails at \$70.

The 7-mm.-caliber Springfield will retail at the same price as the .30-06-caliber Springfield, or \$65.

In addition to this, Sedgley is also putting out a new model caliber-.25-35 Krag Sporter. The specifications and dimensions are the same as the Springfield line, except that the Krag action is used and also that the Lyman No. 34 rear sight is used, together with the Springfield assembly front sight with gold bead. This rifle is to retail at \$65. This is an answer to more than 800 inquiries received since October, when this popular model was first shown.

The New Sedgley Catalogue is now in course of preparation, embodying these rifles. It will be sent on request.

Behind the Scenes at N. R. A. National Headquarters

JUST as General Reckord's ability and experience make him admirably qualified to be directing head of the National Rifle Association, so does C. B. Lister's ability, coupled with a general knowledge of firearms and their use, qualify him for the post of Secretary-Treasurer of the N. R. A. Prior to joining the N. R. A. staff, Mr. Lister was a rifle-club secretary, and a small-bore and service-rifle shooter of national match experience. He can and does, therefore, appreciate from actual experience the problems confronting affiliated clubs, as well as those of the individual shooter.

The duties of the Secretary - Treasurer of the N. R. A. are too numerous to mention. Perhaps Mr. Lister's paramount job, or at least the one that receives his most careful personal attention, is that of keeping N. R. A. members happy, by helping them in their difficulties and seeing that they receive the maximum amount of service that the As-

sociation is able to offer. He is a firm believer in the theory that the customer is
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C. B. Lister



Conducted by F. C. Ness

N. R. A. Outdoor Matches to Include Interclub Rifle Leagues—Five Hundred Clubs Will Compete For Sectional and National Honors

APRIL is perhaps the favorite month of the year for most shooters. True, it is not the most favorable from the standpoint of weather conditions, but at least it is the beginning of the popular outdoor season. And for some inborn reason, outdoor target-shooting, plinking away with .22's and .30's, .32's, .38's, or the .45, in the great open spaces seems to offer a more fascinating appeal to the average marksman than does the indoor game, however modern and comfortable his gallery may be.

Although the N. R. A.'s tenth annual program of Spring-Summer Postal Matches does not officially get under way until May 1, at which time entries in the first series of individual events close, the competitions' division is now in a position to handle entries for any of the forty-five Outdoor Matches. Competitors are urged to make their entries early in April, if possible, so that targets may be forwarded well in advance of the firing dates. This will enable shooters to select a good day to shoot, which may mean added points to their scores.

An outstanding feature of the forthcoming N. R. A. Outdoor Postal Matches is the addition of Interclub Leagues (small-bore and high-powered rifles) as a part of this annual program. For several years past the Association has followed with keen interest the growing popularity of the league plan of team competition. Our experience in conducting weekly telegraphic matches for college rifle clubs has made us firm believers in the league idea, and while we have realized for some time the advisability of programing similar matches for civilian clubs, limited facilities of the competitions' division made it unfeasible to undertake this additional activity at an earlier date. Returns from a recent questionnaire sent to club secretaries concerning the organization and conduct of the proposed interclub leagues indicate that approximately 500 clubs will enter teams in this competition. The set-up at National Headquarters has been expanded accordingly. Detailed conditions and a formal entry blank are being mailed to all affiliated rifle clubs.

Another feature concerning the Outdoor Matches of special interest to small-bore shooters is the training and match experience under International Team conditions to be gained by competing in these events. The

outdoor schedule includes a generous program of Dewar Course Matches, fired under exactly the same conditions as specified for the Small-Bore International Team Match to be shot at Bisley on July 10. As previously announced, the United States 1931 Small-Bore International Team will sail for England about June 25. The early sailing date is to permit our team members to be present and participate, if they wish, in the British National Small-Bore Matches, commencing July 6. Since it will be necessary to select this year's team prior to completion of the 1931 Outdoor Postal Matches, scores made in the spring-summer events can not be considered in selection of the team. However, such scores will be given their proper weight in the selection of future International Teams, and all small-bore shooters are urged to go into these matches for the experience to be gained.

Besides .22-caliber matches, the N. R. A. Outdoor Program contains a schedule of high-powered rifle events and numerous pistol and revolver competitions. In practically all cases, conditions of Postal Matches correspond to conditions of important national, regional and State shoots. That is why big-bore and handgun enthusiasts, as well as members of the small-bore clan, find the N. R. A. home range program of real training value in preparing for the day ahead when they will match their skill against that of other shooters in shoulder-to-shoulder competition.

Shooters going into the competitive game for the first time this year will find real encouragement in the amended tyro definition, the purpose of which is to limit entries of only newcomers in Tyro Matches. The present tyro rule is: "A tyro in postal competitions (rifle or pistol, as the case may be) is a shooter who has never won a trophy, medal, or qualification presented in competitions conducted or sanctioned by the National Rifle Association, any State Rifle Association, the Army, the Navy, Marine Corps, or any National Guard organization."

A four-page descriptive letter concerning the outdoor schedule is being mailed to every member of the N. R. A., and it is hoped that the response from this mailing will go a long way toward making 1931 another record-breaking shooting year.

The 1931 official schedule of N. R. A. Outdoor Postal Matches follows:

ANNUAL OUTDOOR RIFLE AND PISTOL MATCHES

SMALL-BORE SECTION

Name of match	Entries Close	When Fired	N. R. A. Members	Club Members
Tyro 50-Yard Match	May 1—May		\$1.00	\$1.00
Tyro 100-Yard Match	May 1—May		1.00	1.00
Individual Small-Bore Championship	May 1—May		1.00	1.50
50-Yard Offhand Match	May 1—May		1.00	1.50
50-Yard Individual Championship	May 1—May		1.00	1.50
Small-Bore Free-Rifle Championship	May 1—May		1.00	1.50
American Individual Dewar	June 1—June		1.00	1.00
200-Yard Small-Bore Championship	June 1—June		1.00	1.50
Railwaymen's Individual Match	July 1—July		1.00	1.00
American Legion Small-Bore Match	June 1—June		1.00	1.00
Small-Bore Qualification	Never—Any Time		1.00	1.50
Small-Bore Two-Man Team (Any Sights)	June 1—June		2.00	2.00
Dewar Course Two-Man Team (Iron Sights)	June 1—June		2.00	2.00
Long-Range Small-bore Two-Man Team	June 1—June		2.00	2.00
Small-Bore Interclub Leagues	June 1—Jun-Jul		...	7.50
Tyro Team Small-Bore Match	June 1—June		...	5.00
Small-Bore Team Spring Championship	June 1—June		...	5.00
Spring Dewar Course Team Championship	June 1—June		...	5.00
Long-Range S. B. Team Spring Championship	July 1—July		...	5.00
American Legion Small-Bore Team Match	June 1—June		5.00	5.00
American Legion Junior Rifle Team Match	Jan. 1—Aug. 20		None	None

HIGH-POWER SECTION

200-Yard Prone Match	May 1—May		1.00	1.50
200-Yard Offhand Match	May 1—May		1.00	1.50
Krag-Russian Match				
1,000-Yard Individual Match	June 1—June		1.00	1.50
600-Yard Individual Match	June 1—June		1.00	1.50
American Legion Individual Match	July 1—July		1.00	1.00
High-Power Two-Man Team Match	June 1—June		2.00	2.00
Free-Rifle Individual Championship	July 1—July		1.00	1.50
Free-Rifle Qualification	Never—Any Time		1.00	1.50
Individual Schuetzen Match	July 1—July		1.00	1.50
.30-06 Rifle Interclub Spring Championship	June 1—June		...	5.00
Obsolete Rifle Interclub Spring Championship	June 1—June		...	5.00
American Legion Service Rifle Team Match	July 1—July		5.00	5.00
Service Rifle Interclub Leagues	June 1—Jun-Jul		...	7.50

PISTOL AND REVOLVER SECTION

Tyro Slow-Fire Pistol Match	May 1—May		1.00	1.00
Slow-Fire Pistol Match	May 1—May		1.00	1.50
Timed-Fire Pistol Match	May 1—May		1.00	1.50
Individual Police Pistol Championship	June 1—June		1.00	1.00
Rapid-Fire Pistol Match	June 1—June		1.00	1.50
Individual Spring Pistol Championship	June 1—June		1.00	1.50
Individual Revolver Spring Championship	June 1—June		1.00	1.50
.22-Caliber Pistol Championship	June 1—June		1.00	1.50
Free-Pistol Match	June 1—June		1.00	1.50
N.R.A. Pistol Qualification	Never—Any Time		1.00	1.50
Spring Interclub Pistol Team Championship	June 1—June		...	5.00
Police Spring Pistol Team Championship	June 1—June		...	5.00

HONOR ROLL—100 PER CENT N. R. A. CLUBS

(All club members are individual members of the N. R. A.)

Note:

Since January, 1930, when an executive ruling made it possible to waive the affiliation fee to clubs with memberships made up 100 per cent of individual N. R. A. members, the growth of the list of 100 per cent N. R. A. clubs has been most gratifying. In fact, the Honor Roll has reached proportions which compel an abandonment of the plan of publishing the entire list of such clubs each month. Beginning with this issue only the new 100 per cent clubs will be published as they come in for each month and are added to the permanent list kept at Headquarters.

New Clubs Added to Honor Roll the Past Month

NORTH FORK RIFLE CLUB Mr. Earl Geyer, Secy. Ulysses, Kans.	ISSAQUAH RIFLE CLUB Mr. O. H. Hornibrook, Secy. Issaquah, Wash.
THE JEFFERSON RIFLE CLUB Mr. Charles D. Head, Secy. Jefferson, Iowa	THE PALISADE RIFLE CLUB Mr. Carl H. Asmussen, Secy. Palisade, Colo.
EASTERN PINE COUNTY RIFLE CLUB Mr. E. W. Thomsen, Secy. Kingsdale, Minn.	DIXON RIFLE CLUB Mr. Raymond Wagner, Secy. Dixon, Ill.
THE FORT WAYNE RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB Mr. H. Vern Schlosser, Secy. 602 West Main St. Fort Wayne, Ind.	BEAVER CREEK RIFLE CLUB Mr. Harold B. Schultz, Secy. Newcastle, Wyo.
NEW MEXICO MILITARY INSTITUTE SENIOR RIFLE CLUB Sgt. B. F. Leonard, Secy. c/o Institute Roswell, N. Mex.	HOUSTON RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB Dr. W. E. Lipscomb, Secy. 1014 Medical Arts Building Houston, Tex.
THE HEART OF AMERICA POST OFFICE RIFLE CLUB Mr. Henry L. Kirby, Secy. 1660 Topping Ave. Kansas City, Mo.	AMERICAN LEGION FRANKFORD POST NO. 211 RIFLE CLUB Mr. John H. Rackie, Secy. 4341 Frankford Ave. Philadelphia, Pa.
THE ROCK RIVER RIFLE AND PISTOL CLUB OF COLONA Mr. Lloyd O. Brokaw, Secy. Box 11 Colona, Ill.	THE OLD GUARD RIFLE CLUB Mr. D. M. Byrd, Secy. c/o Retail Credit Co. 90 Fairles St. Atlanta, Ga.
	LIBERTY PISTOL AND RIFLE CLUB, INC. Mr. A. B. Martin, Secy. 138 McMullen St. San Antonio, Tex.

Rifleman Trophy Well Worth Working For

"IT CERTAINLY was well worth working for." This is the enthusiastic comment of L. E. Orvis, President, Mare Island (Calif.) Rifle and Revolver Club, winner of the handsome first-class trophy in the 1930 American Rifleman Trophy Match.

Although the Mare Island Club is again entered in the competition under the leadership of their new secretary, E. J. O'Brien, the club announces that it is not in the field for prizes this year.

Members of the Shawano (Wis.) Rifle Club, the 1930 runner-up team, are likewise very much pleased with the second prize trophy and the life membership awarded Secretary Floyd Amel.

The third annual American Rifleman Trophy competition, which is now under way, finds the Citizens' Rifle Club of Iowa in the lead. A special mailing to club secretaries calling attention to the opportunity this competition affords to cash in on their shooting interest is expected to result in increased interest and enthusiasm. Many of the 1930 contenders have already re-entered the match. The effort being put forth by these old-timers should be real encouragement to clubs that have neglected to enter the competition.

Conditions and prizes of the match this year are almost identical with those of 1930. The competition is open to all affiliated clubs and no entrance fee is charged. Points are

scored on the basis of membership applications, subscriptions to *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN*, and postal match entrance fees forwarded during the year. Clubs entered in the match receive one point for each dollar remittance forwarded to National Headquarters.

In justice to all clubs now entered and for the information of those who may subsequently compete, credit is being given for all remittances covering match entries, club member subscriptions, and annual memberships sent in since the first of this year. In order to be counted, however, such remittances must be itemized with particular reference to the specific purpose for which the money was sent. Upon verification by Headquarters, all such points will be properly credited and acknowledged.

The two handsome trophies to be awarded at the close of the match will be given absolutely free to the winning and runner-up clubs. They may be subsequently placed in competition within the club, or, if preferred, the cups may be donated by the successful clubs to a State or regional competition with the rifle or pistol.

Every civilian rifle and pistol club secretary should get into this friendly competition. It costs nothing to enter and there is a whole lot to be gained. With many clubs striving for 100 per cent N. R. A. individual membership within their organizations, right now is an ideal time to enter the Rifleman Trophy Match and receive additional credit for obtaining new N. R. A. members. Full particulars concerning the Trophy Match will be mailed to anyone upon request.

Standing of teams competing in the 1931 Trophy Match follows:

No.	Name and address	Score
1.	Citizens Rifle Club, Forest City, Iowa...	33
2.	Chanute Rifle and Pistol Club, Chanute, Kans.	14
3.	Mare Island Rifle and Revolver Club, Mare Island, Calif.	8
3.	Shamokin Rifle and Pistol Club, Shamokin, Pa.	8
4.	Hoosier Rifle Club, Indianapolis, Ind.	6
4.	Ashland Rifle and Pistol Club, Ashland, Ohio	6
5.	Thirty-third Methodist Rifle Club, Galveston, Tex.	5
6.	Palo Alto Rod and Gun Club, Palo Alto, Calif.	4½
7.	Dayton Power and Light Rifle Club, Dayton, Ohio	4
8.	Burbank Rifle and Revolver Club, Burbank, Calif.	3

DR. PHILIP P. QUAYLE

AS WE go to press we learn (but without any particulars) of the recent death of Dr. Philip P. Quayle, who left the Bureau of Standards two or three years ago and joined the research laboratory staff of the Peters Cartridge Company. Dr. Quayle was perhaps best known to our readers for his interesting and illuminating spark-photography of firearms in action and of bullets and shot charges in flight.

GUY H. EMERSON

CAPT. GUY EMERSON, Spanish-American War veteran, has joined the ever-lengthening file of departed riflemen. Following a suffered stroke of paralysis by one week, his death occurred on Lincoln's Birthday at Fort Myers, Fla., during a vacation tour from his home in Fremont, Ohio. He was 55 years of age and unmarried.

The late Captain's parents were pioneers in Sandusky County, and his education was obtained in the district schools of his native Ohio community. He saw service in Cuba during the Spanish-American War as a member of Company K, 6th Ohio Infantry, with which organization he continued affiliation after returning. A powerful 6-footer, he earned some note as a professional football player, as tackle, but he won fame, and became internationally known, as an expert rifleman and shooting instructor. He was a member of the United States International Rifle Team that visited England, France, and Switzerland in 1913. Following this tour he was commissioned captain in the Ohio National Guard and served as small-arms instructor at the Erie Proving Grounds for ten years.

Among his rifle laurels was a world's record of 15 successive bull's-eyes at 200 yards standing. He was high man in the Palma Match at Camp Perry in 1913, and he was high scorer on two Dewar teams. He had the distinction of having won the Wimbledon Cup Match three times.

Captain Emerson was a familiar figure at Camp Perry, where in recent years he took special delight in the skill displayed by younger shooters whom he had instructed. His inherent modesty served to keep hidden any pride he felt in his own prowess as a rifleman. As a matter of fact, he owned a roomfull of trophies, but never would agree to being photographed with them.

Besides coaching Dewar competitors and helping other marksmen at Camp Perry, the late Captain took an active interest in the Fremont Rifle and Pistol Club, as its founder and its executive officer for the past twenty years, during which time he was regularly present to lend his willing assistance whenever sought. Captain Emerson was the rare type of man who seemed to get more pleasure from the success of his students than in winning events himself.

In his passing the National Rifle Association recognizes a distinct loss to the rifle-shooting game in general and that the poignant loss of his friend-winning self-effacing personality will be matched by the loss of his constant services to the fraternity.

MISS CORA E. HAGAMAN

IT WILL be a cause for regret to Sea Girt shooters to learn that Miss Cora E. Hagaman, private secretary to Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer for the past 21 years, died in the Passaic (N. J.) General Hospital February 17.

Miss Hagaman was apparently in good health until the latter part of December,

when she contracted a severe case of the "flu." She partly recovered and returned to her work with the Department of Rifle Practice of the State of New Jersey. Soon thereafter, however, an infection set in and she was removed to the hospital, where septic poisoning soon brought the end. Interment was at Avon, N. J.

As nearly every Eastern rifleman knows, Cora Hagaman has been the unassuming but extremely efficient office manager of every Sea Girt Interstate Rifle Tournament in recent years. She has handled the preliminary details, the preparation of programs, printing and mailing, has selected the very attractive Sea Girt gold-medal and other prizes, has taken care of the accounts, prepared the bulletins for the military matches, worked on publicity, and has performed numberless difficult tasks that come up in the operation of any large series of pistol and rifle competitions.

Miss Hagaman has been General Spencer's "right-hand man" for so many years that only those who have worked in the statistical office can appreciate the extent to which she has been instrumental in making Sea Girt Rifle and Pistol Tournaments pleasant and successful and a Mecca for you.

When the evening light again shines on the Sea Girt range in operation, the flag hangs lazily on the staff at headquarters, and the breeze drifts softly in off the Atlantic; when the shooters gather quietly on the clubhouse porch to discuss the events and scores of the years gone by, they will be minus one whose work has been as closely linked with the history of this memorable spot as that of the valiant but aging figure of the General.

In numberless ways Miss Cora E. Hagaman has been a credit to Eastern military and small-bore pistol- and rifle-shooting.—C. S. LANDIS.

R. D. TAIT

WE WERE very sorry to learn of the death of R. D. Tait, Dunsmuir, Calif., which occurred on the last day of last year. Mr. Tait had a host of friends among the better class of sportsmen, and those who knew him esteemed him as an upright man, a square-shooter, a skilled mechanic, and a thorough sportsman.

The Tait custom-built rifle stocks are well known, but he was perhaps best known to our members as the source for Krag gunsmithing, and especially for rough stock blanks ready inletted for that rifle at very reasonable prices. His services will be greatly missed. THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN and its readers sincerely mourn his loss and join his many intimate friends in extending all sympathies to his bereaved wife.

INTERNATIONAL TEAM CONTRIBUTIONS

Amount of contributions previously received	\$501.70
Marshall McLean, New York, N. Y.	1.00
Ottomar H. Van Norden, New York, N. Y.	1.00
W. P. Piekhardt, New York, N. Y.	1.00
James L. Gerry, New York, N. Y.	1.00
B. H. Old, New York, N. Y.	1.00
	\$506.70

INTERNATIONAL SMALL-BORE RIFLE TEAM CONTRIBUTIONS

Amount of contributions previously received	\$127.50
Chester A. Moore, Somerville, Mass.	5.00
	\$132.50

CHALLENGES

THE newly organized ASH GROVE (MO.) RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB wishes to challenge any club on .22-caliber, 50-foot indoor rifle matches on standard short-range targets as approved by Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers' Institute, New York City, by post for practice.—Write Lieut. Charles L. Leeper, President, Ash Grove (Mo.) Rifle and Revolver Club, Ash Grove, Mo.

THE WASHINGTON PISTOL CLUB issues a broad challenge to other N. R. A. clubs, or teams, for any kind of revolver or pistol match desired, also including the .22-caliber. The sole condition is that N. R. A. rules be followed.—Write to Secretary, E. J. La Force, 930 New Hampshire Ave. N. W. Washington, D. C.

A UNIQUE SCOPE-SIGHT CHALLENGE

ANDY SORENSON, who learned practical shooting years ago when engaged at predatory-animal control work in the West for the Biological Survey Bureau, is seeking a 100-shot three-stage individual shoulder-to-shoulder or postal match.

The slow-fire course will consist of three 10-shot strings, hunting style standing position, at 100 yards on the standard small-bore target, two 10-shot strings on the 200-yard decimal target, same position, or from rest; or the alternative of 50 shots standing over either of the two ranges.

The quick-fire stage will consist of 50 shots on 2½- or 2¼-inch clay or wood cubes or spheres, each to be thrown straight out from the shoulder by the shooter himself over a distance of approximately 30 feet and not over 6 feet above the ground.

Further conditions are that no sling will be permitted nor any change in the sight adjustment. Andy will use one of the various practical hunting telescope sights, and his opponent may use any rifle and any sights desired. Write direct to Andy Sorensen, Berryville, Ark.

EX-MARINE ARMORER WILL CONTINUE HIS GUNSMITH WORK

GUNNERY SGT. EMIL J. BLADE is now on the retired list of the Marine Corps, and his many friends will miss his familiar presence at Camp Perry and other rifle matches, at which meets it has been habit, for many seasons, to accompany the U. S. M. C. team as a shooting member and principally as armorer.

Sergeant Blade has established a reputation as a gunsmith and stockmaker, and his retirement will serve to render his expert services available to any reader in need of any kind of gunsmithing. He can be reached by addressing him in care of the United States Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Department, Depot of Supplies, Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS—N. R. A. GALLERY MATCHES

NO. 16—INDIVIDUAL TIMED-FIRE PISTOL MATCH, 20 YARDS, FEBRUARY 16 (20 Entries)

Conditions.—Open to all; 40 shots for record timed fire. To the winner, a silver medal; second to tenth, bronze medals.

No.	Name and address	Score
1.	Frank J. Peters, Woodside, L. I., N. Y.	384
2.	Maynard Turner, Pasadena, Calif.	382
3.	Jim Barlow, Halstead, Kans.	382
4.	James McCue, San Francisco, Calif.	380
5.	Harry Menkel, New York City, N. Y.	378
6.	M. D. McVey, San Francisco, Calif.	378
7.	C. Harry Krough, Bakersfield, Calif.	376
8.	Charles Colston, Rochester, N. Y.	375
9.	William Cook, Washington, D. C.	370
10.	Karl Krauthelm, Honolulu, Hawaii	370
11.	G. F. Abbott, Anaconda, Mont.	364
12.	Kenneth Wright, Chanute, Kans.	363
13.	George H. Jones, Bridgeport, Conn.	360
14.	George Oleott, Webster Grove, Mo.	359
15.	Grover Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio	356
16.	Roscoe Gray, Jackson, Mich.	353
17.	W. Walter Marr, Washington, D. C.	347
18.	Howard N. Smith, Oak Park, Ill.	301
2	did not report.	

NO. 18—INDIVIDUAL COLLEGIATE CHAM- PIONSHIP, FEBRUARY 17 (43 Entries)

Conditions.—Twenty shots each in three positions, prone, kneeling, and standing; metallic sights. To the winner, the title "Intercollegiate Gallery Rifle Champion, 1931," and a silver medal; second to tenth, bronze medals; percentage medals.

No.	Name and address	Score
1.	W. C. Barr, Washington, D. C.	576
2.	E. R. Vavra, Columbia, Mo.	568
3.	Sam Moore, Annapolis, Md.	567
4.	Henry Boudinot, Washington, D. C.	565
5.	Ellis Lea, Morgantown, W. Va.	556
6.	M. V. Denny, Columbia, Mo.	556
7.	L. F. Forbes, Annapolis, Md.	555
8.	Thomas S. Jackson, Washington, D. C.	553
9.	Fred Marshall, College Park, Md.	553
10.	George C. Hunter, Annapolis, Md.	551
11.	V. R. Hain, Annapolis, Md.	551
12.	C. A. Ritchie, Annapolis, Md.	549
13.	H. E. Baker, Annapolis, Md.	548
14.	C. T. Gasterland, Annapolis, Md.	546
15.	Wm. Spicknall, College Park, Md.	546
16.	M. Sunderland, Annapolis, Md.	546
17.	B. A. Robbins, Jr., Annapolis, Md.	545
18.	W. P. French, Seattle, Wash.	543
19.	Jack Wood, Seattle, Wash.	541
20.	J. F. Harper, Jr., Annapolis, Md.	541
21.	Charles Blennan, Jr., Annapolis, Md.	540
22.	Arthur Seabury, Seattle, Wash.	536
23.	Herbert Ogawa, Seattle, Wash.	534
24.	Hugh Powell, Columbia, Mo.	533
25.	D. M. Davis, Jr., Annapolis, Md.	533
26.	Morton Silverberg, College Park, Md.	530
27.	Harry Melcer, Washington, D. C.	529
28.	Dan Mains, Columbia, Mo.	523
29.	Don Cook, Seattle, Wash.	519
30.	T. D. Tyra, Annapolis, Md.	516
31.	Stephen Jurka, Jr., Annapolis, Md.	509
32.	Dudley Aud, Washington, D. C.	509
33.	H. M. Lindsay, Jr., Annapolis, Md.	509
34.	Robert Champin, Lexington, Va.	506
35.	Billy Dilworth, Jr., Columbia, Mo.	505
36.	Hamilton Judy, El Cajon, Calif.	442
7	did not report.	

NO. 20—WOMEN'S INDIVIDUAL INTER- COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP, FEBRUARY 17 (29 Entries)

Conditions.—Sixty shots for record at the prone position; metallic sights. To the winner, the title "Women's Individual Intercollegiate Champion, 1931," and a silver medal; to the next nine highest competitors, bronze medals; percentage medals.

No.	Name and address	Score
1.	Edith Pritchard, Burlington, Vt.	595
2.	Francis McCubbin, College Park, Md.	593
3.	Irene Knox, College Park, Md.	592
4.	Felisa Jenkins, Washington, D. C.	591
5.	Francis Hopkins, Seattle, Wash.	591
6.	Florida Browne, Seattle, Wash.	590
7.	Ruth Diggs, College Park, Md.	588
8.	Verna Jensen, Seattle, Wash.	586
9.	Margaret Thomas, Seattle, Wash.	584
10.	Olga Bennington, Seattle, Wash.	584
11.	Alice M. Post, Seattle, Wash.	583
12.	Catherine Jones, Philadelphia, Pa.	582
13.	Cathren Ludlum, Philadelphia, Pa.	582
14.	Margaret Burdette, College Park, Md.	580
15.	Josephine L. Dube, Seattle, Wash.	580
16.	Mildred Shaver, Philadelphia, Pa.	579
17.	Virginia Gulick, Philadelphia, Pa.	574
18.	Phyllis Oberlin, College Park, Md.	573
19.	Betty Wright, Seattle, Wash.	567
20.	Jane Holst, College Park, Md.	559
9	did not report.	

NO. 21—INDIVIDUAL KNEELING MATCH, 50 FEET, FEBRUARY 17 (45 Entries)

Conditions.—Open to all; 40 shots kneeling, any sights. To the winner, a silver medal; bronze medals to the next nine highest competitors; percentage medals.

No.	Name and address	Score
1.	L. A. Wilkens, Norwood, Ohio	396
2.	Emmet Swanson, S. Minneapolis, Minn.	395
3.	Morton Solomon, White Plains, N. Y.	392
4.	E. R. Vavra, Columbia, Mo.	388
5.	Howard Keene, W. Medford, Mass.	388
6.	Dan Burr, Piqua, Ohio	386
7.	Sam Moore, Annapolis, Md.	385
8.	W. A. Schwarz, Vancouver, Wash.	384
9.	Ellis Lea, Morgantown, W. Va.	384
10.	Edward Kent, Dayton, Ohio	381
11.	G. E. Andrews, Mason City, Iowa	381
12.	G. Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio	378
13.	Ralph Haines, Akron, Ohio	376
14.	Emil P. Hergert, Woodhaven, N. Y.	376
15.	Fred H. Marshall, College Park, Md.	373
16.	Othel Crockett, Logansport, Ind.	371
17.	Robert Perkins, Fresno, Calif.	370
18.	J. E. Donat, Bethany, Conn.	369
19.	Stephen Johnson, Wayne, Alberta	367
20.	Hugh Powell, Columbia, Mo.	367
21.	Donald Gibson, St. Paul, Minn.	366
22.	George Morgan, Coxsackie, N. Y.	359
23.	Arthur Stacy, Hudson, N. Y.	357
24.	Adolph Sarman, Ft. F. E. Warren, Wyo.	357
25.	J. S. Wood, Anchorage, Alaska	353
26.	Dan Mains, Columbia, Mo.	349
27.	Leo Kaufman, Munich, N. Dak.	348
28.	Frank Naugle, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	347
29.	Clayton D. Tetter, Hudson, N. Y.	346
30.	Jim Barlow, Halstead, Kans.	335
31.	George Foote, Grand Rapids, Mich.	328
32.	Louis White, New York City, N. Y.	324
33.	Ralph Grover, Anchorage, Alaska	307
34.	M. O. Dodge, Thorp, Wash.	302
35.	James Doherty, Providence, R. I.	298
36.	Lester Strain, Grand Rapids, Mich.	298
37.	Edward Walker, Providence, R. I.	289

TARGETS RETURNED—DID NOT SHOOT

38. Henry Keotah, Oklahoma City, Okla.
7 did not report.

NO. 22—INDIVIDUAL KNEELING MATCH, 75 FEET, FEBRUARY 17 (33 Entries)

Conditions.—Open to all; 40 shots kneeling, any sights. To the winner a silver medal; bronze medals to the next nine highest competitors; percentage medals.

No.	Name and address	Score
1.	Sam Moore, Annapolis, Md.	389
2.	Kenneth W. Wright, Chanute, Kans.	386
3.	Rechter Olsen, La Grange, Ill.	383
4.	Lyle Miller, Twin Bluffs, Wisc.	380
5.	A. J. Huebner, Pittsburgh, Pa.	380
6.	Dan Burr, Piqua, Ohio	379
7.	Fred Johansen, Joliet, Ill.	378
8.	John G. Fall, Boston, Mass.	378
9.	H. F. Johansen, Chicago, Ill.	377
10.	Howard G. Keene, W. Medford, Mass.	375
11.	D. H. McCurrier, Cleveland, Ohio	375
12.	C. C. Harmer, Butler, Pa.	372
13.	Carl DuNah, Pasadena, Calif.	372
14.	Stephen Johnson, Wayne, Alberta	370
15.	A. J. Mondschein, Brentwood, Pa.	369
16.	R. E. Rainsberger, Uhrichsville, Ohio	368
17.	G. A. Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio	367
18.	C. M. Stockman, Cleveland, Ohio	365
19.	Wm. H. Schulz, Cleveland, Ohio	365
20.	Robert Wright, Butler, Pa.	363
21.	William Dallas, Hamden, Conn.	363
22.	J. A. Hill, Butler, Pa.	362
23.	Marland Valentine, Philadelphia, Pa.	361
24.	Frank Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.	355
25.	R. A. Kocher, Carmel, Calif.	354
26.	Ellsworth Hooker, Beaverton, Oreg.	349
27.	Howard N. Smith, Oak Park, Ill.	348
28.	J. W. Wallick, Elkhart, Ind.	311

TARGETS RETURNED—DID NOT SHOOT

29. Henry Keotah, Oklahoma City, Okla.

DISQUALIFIED—CERTIFICATE NOT PROPERLY EXECUTED

30. James Satava, Cleveland, Ohio

31. James Kabat, Maywood, Ill.

2 did not report.

NO. 23—INDIVIDUAL STANDING MATCH, 50 FEET, FEBRUARY 18 (51 Entries)

Conditions.—Open to all; 40 shots standing; any sights. To the winner, a silver medal; bronze medals to the next nine highest competitors; percentage medals.

No.	Name and address	Score
1.	B. J. Ochsner, Durango, Colo.	391
2.	Mike Altman, Laverne, Iowa	389
3.	Edward Dehnart, Laverne, Iowa	377
4.	Roy A. Loder, Erie, Pa.	375
5.	Morton Solomon, White Plains, N. Y.	373
6.	Adolph Sarman, Ft. F. E. Warren, Wyo.	367
7.	Dan Burr, Piqua, Ohio	366
8.	Clarence Bollin, Livermore, Colo.	365
9.	P. G. Makielski, Mishawaka, Ind.	364
10.	Donald Gibson, St. Paul, Minn.	364

11.	E. R. Vavra, Columbia, Mo.	363
12.	Leo Kaufman, Munich, N. Dak.	363
13.	V. F. Hamer, Primghar, Iowa	362
14.	Marland Valentine, Philadelphia, Pa.	362
15.	Emmet Swanson, S. Minneapolis, Minn.	358
16.	Ralph Haines, Akron, Ohio	358
17.	Howard G. Keene, W. Medford, Mass.	356
18.	Michael J. Reilly, L. I. City, N. Y.	355
19.	J. E. Berns, Bremerton, Wash.	354
20.	Fern Wheatland, Pasadena, Calif.	354
21.	Stuart Edmonds, Pen Yan, N. Y.	349
22.	E. M. Farris, Portsmouth, Ohio	347
23.	W. A. Schwarz, Vancouver, Wash.	344
24.	Sam Moore, Annapolis, Md.	344
25.	Oscar Gallman, Ft. F. E. Warren, Wyo.	343
26.	Smith V. Haagen, Orchards, Wash.	343
27.	Ellis Lea, Morgantown, W. Va.	341
28.	Clarence Currie, Livermore, Colo.	341
29.	George Morgan, Coxsackie, N. Y.	328
30.	Walter Brewington, Anchorage, Alaska	326
31.	Robert Perkins, Fresno, Calif.	325
32.	Stephen Johnson, Wayne, Alberta	316
33.	Charles Monk, Anchorage, Alaska	314
34.	Jim Barlow, Halstead, Kans.	308
35.	G. E. Andrews, Mason City, Iowa	301
36.	Arthur Stacy, Hudson, N. Y.	299
37.	Philip Bruce, Escanaba, Mich.	298
38.	G. A. Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio	295
39.	M. O. Dodge, Ellensburg, Wash.	242

TARGETS RETURNED—DID NOT SHOOT

40. Henry Keotah, Oklahoma City, Okla.

11 did not report.

NO. 24—INDIVIDUAL STANDING MATCH, 75 FEET, FEBRUARY 18 (38 Entries)

Conditions.—Open to all; 40 shots standing, any sights. To the winner, a silver medal; bronze medals to the next nine highest competitors; percentage medals.

No.	Name and address	Score
1.	Mike Altman, Laverne, Iowa	384
2.	Carl DuNah, Pasadena, Calif.	381
3.	A. J. Mondschein, Brentwood, Pa.	376
4.	George Martin, Evansville, Ind.	376
5.	Edward Dehnart, Laverne, Iowa	370
6.	Sam Moore, Annapolis, Md.	369
7.	Howard G. Keene, W. Medford, Mass.	369
8.	A. J. Huebner, Pittsburgh, Pa.	366
9.	John G. Fall, Boston, Mass.	366
10.	Lyle Miller, Twin Bluffs, Wisc.	362
11.	Marland Valentine, Philadelphia, Pa.	357
12.	D. H. McCurrier, Cleveland, Ohio	355
13.	J. E. Berns, Bremerton, Wash.	352
14.	H. F. Johansen, Chicago, Ill.	349
15.	Robert Wright, Butler, Pa.	346
16.	William Schulz, Cleveland, Ohio	345
17.	William Dallas, Hamden, Conn.	345
18.	Rechter Olsen, La Grange, Ill.	344
19.	Fred Johansen, Joliet, Ill.	343
20.	James Taylor, Butler, Pa.	340
21.	Dan Burr, Piqua, Ohio	338
22.	E. M. Kidder, Ayer, Mass.	337
23.	C. C. Harmer, Butler, Pa.	337
24.	G. A. Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio	322
25.	J. A. Hill, Butler, Pa.	315
26.	Howard Smith, Oak Park, Ill.	304
27.	C. M. Stockman, Cleveland, Ohio	303
28.	Hamilton Judy, El Cajon, Calif.	290

TARGETS RETURNED—DID NOT SHOOT

29. Henry Keotah, Oklahoma City, Okla.

TARGETS RETURNED—DID NOT FINISH

30. George Milnes, New Castle, Pa.

DISQUALIFIED—CERTIFICATE NOT PROPERLY EXECUTED

31. James Satava, Cleveland, Ohio

32. James Kabat, Maywood, Ill.

6 did not report.

NO. 25—INDIVIDUAL FREE-RIFLE CHAM- PIONSHIP, 50 FEET, FEBRUARY 18 (26 Entries)

Conditions.—Twenty shots each, prone, kneeling, and standing. Free-rifle standing position; metallic sights. To the winner, a gold medal; second, a silver medal; third to tenth, bronze medals.

No.	Name and address	Score
1.	Ed. J. Muhl, Toronto, Iowa	589
2.	B. J. Ochsner, Durango, Colo.	579
3.	Morton Solomon, White Plains, N. Y.	579
4.	Emmet Swanson, S. Minneapolis, Minn.	578
5.	Sam Moore, Annapolis, Md.	577
6.	Howard G. Keene, W. Medford, Mass.	577
7.	Dale Frazier, Honolulu, T. H.	571
8.	Leslie Tesdall, Huxley, Iowa	565
9.	Jack Kosmalki, Devils Lake, N. Dak.	562
10.	Harvey King, Cleveland, Ohio	556
11.	Ellis Lea, Morgantown, W. Va.	556
12.	J. E. Donat, Bethany, Conn.	550
13.	Ralph Haines, Akron, Ohio	548
14.	A. S. Bjornson, Devils Lake, N. Dak.	543
15.	John Daugherty, Dayton, Ohio	543
16.	George Morgan, Coxsackie, N. Y.	531
17.	Arthur Stacy, Hudson, N. Y.	523
18.	Howard N. Smith, Oak Park, Ill.	520
19.	John Kellner, Jr., Baltimore, Md.	503
20.	M. O. Dodge, Ellensburg, Wash.	464
21.	Lon Libecap, Dayton, Ohio	437
22.	David Doggett, Dayton, Ohio	404
4	did not report.	

NO. 26—INDIVIDUAL FREE-RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP, 75 FEET, FEBRUARY 18

(16 Entries)

Conditions.—Twenty shots each, prone, kneeling, and standing; free-rifle standing position, metallic sights. To the winner, a gold medal; second, a silver medal; third to tenth, bronze medals.

No.	Name and address	Score
1.	Ed. J. Muhl, Toronto, Iowa	585
2.	Harry J. Brill, Tulsa, Okla.	575
3.	Howard Keene, W. Medford, Mass.	574
4.	Sam Moore, Annapolis, Md.	566
5.	Harvey King, Cleveland, Ohio	558
6.	George Martin, Evansville, Ind.	556
7.	James Taylor, Butler, Pa.	551
8.	J. B. Webb, Clearwater, Fla.	551
9.	Milo Coleman, Pittsburgh, Pa.	548
10.	William Plummer, Cleveland, Ohio	542
11.	George Lindgren, Lyons, Ill.	539
12.	Kenneth W. Wright, Chanute, Kans.	531
13.	Howard N. Smith, Oak Park, Ill.	529

DISQUALIFIED—CERTIFICATE NOT PROPERLY EXECUTED

14. D. H. McCarrier, Cleveland, Ohio
6 did not report.

NO. 27—INDIVIDUAL GALLERY CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH (ANY SIGHTS), 50 FEET, FEBRUARY 18

(43 Entries)

Conditions.—Three stages: prone, sitting; prone, kneeling; prone, standing; 20 shots the stage, any sights. To the winner, the title "Any Sights Gallery Rifle Champion, 1931," and a gold medal; second, a silver medal; third to tenth, bronze medals.

No.	Name and address	Score
1.	David McDougal, Annapolis, Md.	597
2.	C. T. Westergaard, Whiting, Iowa	594
3.	Nick Altman, Luverne, Iowa	592
4.	Ed. J. Muhl, Toronto, Iowa	591
5.	Mike Altman, Luverne, Iowa	588
6.	Emmet Swanson, St. Minneapolis, Minn.	586
7.	Sam Moore, Annapolis, Md.	586
8.	Donald Gibson, St. Paul, Minn.	585
9.	Edward Dehnart, Luverne, Iowa	585
10.	P. H. Makielski, Mishawaka, Ind.	583
11.	Leslie J. Tesdall, Huxley, Iowa	581
12.	Howard G. Keene, W. Medford, Mass.	580
13.	Othel Crockett, Logansport, Ind.	580
14.	Smith V. Haagen, Orchards, Wash.	577
15.	G. A. Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio	575
16.	G. G. Cooper, Des Moines, Iowa	574
17.	Glenn Stotts, Vancouver, Wash.	573
18.	Ellis Lea, Morgantown, W. Va.	572
19.	George Morgan, Coxackie, N. Y.	571
20.	Stephen Johnson, Wayne, Alberta	571
21.	Howard N. Smith, Oak Park, Ill.	570
22.	Edmund Groeschel, Louisville, Ky.	570
23.	John Knuteson, Dane, Wisc.	570
24.	Edwin Anderson, Des Moines, Iowa	568
25.	Milo Coleman, Pittsburgh, Pa.	566
26.	Paul Wright, Silver City, N. Mex.	566
27.	Dan Burr, Piqua, Ohio	565
28.	Norman Glossbrenner, Yakima, Wash.	562
29.	Arthur Stacy, Hudson, N. Y.	561
30.	Robert Perkins, Fresno, Calif.	557
31.	E. R. Franklin, International Falls, Minn.	555
32.	O. H. Schwanger, Middletown, Pa.	553
33.	C. K. Coble, Elizabethtown, Pa.	552
34.	Henry Couchman, Branson, Mo.	525
35.	John T. Bell, Hackensack, N. J.	515

TARGETS RETURNED—DID NOT SHOOT

36. E. S. DeLong, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
37. Walter Walsh, Union City, N. J.
6 did not report.

NO. 28—INDIVIDUAL GALLERY CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH (ANY SIGHTS), 75 FEET, FEBRUARY 18

(30 Entries)

Conditions.—Three stages: prone, sitting; prone, kneeling; prone standing; 20 shots the stage; any sights. To the winner, the title "Any Sights Gallery Rifle Champion, 1931," and a gold medal; second, a silver medal; third to tenth, bronze medals.

No.	Name and address	Score
1.	Sam Moore, Annapolis, Md.	593
2.	Carl DuNah, Pasadena, Calif.	590
3.	Ed. J. Muhl, Toronto, Iowa	585
4.	Howard Keene, W. Medford, Mass.	585
5.	John G. Fall, Boston, Mass.	581
6.	James Satava, Cleveland, Ohio	581
7.	Maynard Turner, Pasadena, Calif.	581
8.	George Lindgren, Lyons, Ill.	574
9.	Dan Burr, Piqua, Ohio	574
10.	A. J. J. Hubner, Pittsburgh, Pa.	573
11.	Recher Olsen, La Grange, Ill.	573
12.	A. J. Mondshein, Brentwood, Pa.	572
13.	Ellis Hutchings, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	572
14.	James Taylor, Butler, Pa.	571
15.	C. C. Harmer, Butler, Pa.	570
16.	John Minarik, Midland Park, N. J.	568
17.	Milo Coleman, Pittsburgh, Pa.	562
18.	Kenneth W. Wright, Chanute, Kans.	562
19.	David B. Smith, Towanda, Pa.	561
20.	G. A. Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio	560
21.	William Plummer, Cleveland, Ohio	559
22.	Robert Wright, Butler, Pa.	556
23.	M. E. Bosley, Chicago, Ill.	546
24.	C. M. Stockman, Cleveland, Ohio	546
25.	Howard N. Smith, Oak Park, Ill.	544

DISQUALIFIED—CERTIFICATE NOT PROPERLY EXECUTED

26. William Schulz, Cleveland, Ohio
27. Stephen Johnson, Wayne, Alberta
3 did not report.

NO. 29—INDIVIDUAL GALLERY CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH (METALLIC SIGHTS), 50 FEET, FEBRUARY 18

(65 Entries)

Conditions.—Three stages: prone, sitting; prone, kneeling; prone, standing; 20 shots the stage, metallic sights. To the winner, the title "Metallic Sights Gallery Rifle Champion, 1931," and a gold medal; second, a silver medal; third to tenth, bronze medals.

No.	Name and address	Score
1.	Morton Solomon, White Plains, N. Y.	592
2.	Velt Stafford, Lawrence, Kans.	587
3.	Ed. J. Muhl, Toronto, Iowa	585
4.	E. R. Vavra, Columbia, Mo.	582
5.	V. F. Hamer, Priminghar, Iowa	581
6.	Edwin Anderson, Des Moines, Iowa	580
7.	Howard G. Keene, W. Medford, Mass.	579
8.	C. T. Westergaard, Whiting, Iowa	577
9.	Richard Brown, Twelve Mile, Ind.	577
10.	Clarence Bollin, Livermore, Colo.	576
11.	C. C. Hullinger, Devils Lake, N. Dak.	576
12.	G. A. Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio	575
13.	Othel Crockett, Logansport, Ind.	575
14.	Sam Moore, Annapolis, Md.	575
15.	J. Prescott Blount, Berryville, Va.	573
16.	Jack Kosmalki, Devils Lake, N. Dak.	573
17.	Frank Smith, Tulsa, Okla.	572
18.	Dan Burr, Piqua, Ohio	571
19.	O. W. Olson, Silverton, Oreg.	571
20.	Paul Wright, Silver City, N. Mex.	571
21.	J. B. Webb, Clearwater, Fla.	571
22.	J. E. Donat, Bethany, Conn.	570
23.	Ellis Lea, Morgantown, W. Va.	570
24.	Robert Perkins, Fresno, Calif.	570
25.	M. V. Denny, Columbia, Mo.	569
26.	Clarence Currie, Livermore, Colo.	565
27.	Willard P. Dunbar, Culver, Ind.	564
28.	Elly Dilworth, Jr., Columbia, Mo.	563
29.	Kenneth Wright, Chanute, Kans.	563
30.	George Morgan, Coxackie, N. Y.	561
31.	Dale Frazier, Honolulu, T. H.	561
32.	John Daugherty, Dayton, Ohio	560
33.	Lon C. Libecap, Dayton, Ohio	559
34.	Oscar Gallman, Ft. E. E. Warren, Wyo.	559
35.	Milo Coleman, Pittsburgh, Pa.	557
36.	E. F. Wolcott, State College, Pa.	557
37.	Ralph Haines, Akron, Ohio	557
38.	Paul Nelson, Menomonie, Wisc.	556
39.	George Baldry, Columbia, Mo.	556
40.	Hugh C. Powell, Columbia, Mo.	552
41.	E. R. Franklin, International Falls, Minn.	548
42.	Stephen Johnson, Wayne, Alberta	546
43.	Arthur Stacy, Hudson, N. Y.	545
44.	Edward Walker, Providence, R. I.	542
45.	Harry Gossman, Dayton, Ohio	536
46.	Joseph Oyler, Waynesboro, Pa.	526
47.	Sever Running, Menomonie, Wisc.	521
48.	George Foote, Grand Rapids, Mich.	521
49.	James Brown, Los Angeles, Calif.	521
50.	James Dougherty, Providence, R. I.	515
51.	Harold Austern, New York City, N. Y.	500
52.	James Littlefield, Providence, R. I.	409

TARGETS RETURNED—DID NOT SHOOT

53. Walter Walsh, Union City, N. J.
54. E. S. DeLong, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
11 did not report.

NO. 30—INDIVIDUAL GALLERY CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH (METALLIC SIGHTS), 75 FEET, FEBRUARY 18

(25 Entries)

Conditions.—Three stages: prone, sitting; prone, kneeling; prone, standing; 20 shots the stage, metallic sights. To the winner, the title "Metallic Sights Gallery Rifle Champion, 1931," and a gold medal; second, a silver medal; third to tenth, bronze medals.

No.	Name and address	Score
1.	Sam Moore, Annapolis, Md.	583
2.	Dan Burr, Piqua, Ohio	580
3.	James Taylor, Butler, Pa.	576
4.	Howard G. Keene, W. Medford, Mass.	575
5.	Harry E. Brill, Tulsa, Okla.	574
6.	Carl DuNah, Pasadena, Calif.	569
7.	Milo Coleman, Pittsburgh, Pa.	569
8.	J. B. Webb, Clearwater, Fla.	569
9.	D. H. McCarrier, Cleveland, Ohio	568
10.	M. D. McVey, San Francisco, Calif.	567
11.	L. A. Herrington, Cleveland, Ohio	566
12.	O. W. Olson, Silverton, Oreg.	565
13.	George Lindgren, Lyons, Ill.	561
14.	Fred Johansen, Joliet, Ill.	560
15.	G. A. Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio	558
16.	Edw. J. Muhl, Toronto, Iowa	553
17.	Warren C. Tarr, Carmel, Calif.	553
18.	Kenneth W. Wright, Chanute, Kans.	549
19.	J. A. Hill, Butler, Pa.	538
20.	R. A. Kocher, Carmel, Calif.	538
21.	Warren G. Shows, Chicago, Ill.	516
22.	M. E. Bosley, Chicago, Ill.	515

DISQUALIFIED—CERTIFICATE NOT PROPERLY EXECUTED

23. Stephen Johnson, Wayne, Alberta
2 did not report.

NO. 31—AMERICAN LEGION INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH, FEBRUARY 19

(37 Entries)

Conditions.—Open to Legionnaires only; three stages: prone, sitting; prone, kneeling; prone, standing; 20 shots the stage; free-rifle standing position. To the winner, a silver medal; second to tenth, bronze medals.

No.	Name and address	Score
1.	K. W. Selander, Chicago, Ill.	581
2.	W. A. Schwarz, Vancouver, Wash.	581
3.	L. A. Pope, Los Angeles, Calif.	579
4.	Dale Frazier, Honolulu, T. H.	579
5.	John Rackie, Philadelphia, Pa.	578
6.	Pearl T. Clapp, Brattleboro, Vt.	578
7.	George Lindgren, Lyons, Ill.	577
8.	R. E. Rainsberger, Uhrichsville, Ohio	577
9.	Frank E. Smith, Tulsa, Okla.	576
10.	Franklin D. West, Des Moines, Iowa	575
11.	David R. Smith, Towanda, Pa.	574
12.	Otto Henningsen, Philadelphia, Pa.	574
13.	Lee Swen, Portland, Oreg.	573
14.	Glenn Stotts, Vancouver, Wash.	573
15.	Smith Haagen, Orchards, Wash.	573
16.	Edwin Anderson, Des Moines, Iowa	570
17.	Lewis J. Raeman, Anniston, Ala.	565
18.	George Morgan, Coxackie, N. Y.	564
19.	C. C. Hullinger, Devils Lake, N. Dak.	562
20.	Willard P. Dunbar, Culver, Ind.	561
21.	Harry Riches, Silverton, Oreg.	561
22.	G. G. Cooper, Des Moines, Iowa	554
23.	F. S. Nooney, International Falls, Minn.	540
24.	Edward Burmeister, Canandaigua, N. Y.	538
25.	R. A. Flanders, Liberal, Kans.	537
26.	Karl Krauthheim, Honolulu, T. H.	537
27.	R. O. Evans, International Falls, Minn.	537
28.	Henry M. Otto, Chicago, Ill.	528
29.	Roy Davenport, Silverton, Oreg.	515

TARGETS RETURNED—DID NOT FINISH

30. Kenneth Wright, Chanute, Kans.

TARGETS RETURNED—DID NOT SHOOT

31. R. E. Loudon, Butler, Pa.
6 did not report.

NO. 32—INDIVIDUAL RAPID-FIRE PISTOL MATCH, 50 FEET, FEBRUARY 20

(20 Entries)

Conditions.—Forty shots rapid fire. To the winner, a silver medal; second to tenth, bronze medals.

No.	Name and address	Score
1.	Dale Frazier, Honolulu, T. H.	390
2.	Walter Walsh, Union City, N. J.	388
3.	Albert Jackman, Princeton, N. J.	377
4.	Alfred Hemming, Detroit, Mich.	375
5.	Maynard Turner, Pasadena, Calif.	366
6.	John Elzea, Columbia, Mo.	361
7.	A. O. Meyer, Lafayette, Ind.	361
8.	Atto Freppel, Columbia, Mo.	359
9.	Fred W. Jay, Gary, Ind.	358
10.	F. L. Froment, Princeton, N. J.	351
11.	Kenneth W. Wright, Chanute, Kans.	340
12.	Eugene M. Ludlow, Penn Yan, N. Y.	336
13.	Grover Hughes, Youngstown, Pa.	335
14.	George H. Jones, Bridgeport, Conn.	332
15.	H. J. Buchholz, Gary, Ind.	321

TARGETS RETURNED—UNABLE TO FIRE

16. J. B. Webb, Clearwater, Fla.
4 did not report.

NO. 33—INDIVIDUAL RAPID-FIRE PISTOL MATCH, 20 YARDS, FEBRUARY 25

(21 Entries)

Conditions.—Forty shots rapid fire. To the winner, a silver medal; second to tenth, bronze medals.

No.	Name and address	Score
1.	Alfred Hemming, Detroit, Mich.	376
2.	John Elzea, Columbia, Mo.	373
3.	Maynard Turner, Pasadena, Calif.	372
4.	Kenneth W. Wright, Chanute, Kans.	372
5.	Jim Barlow, Halstead, Kans.	371
6.	William Cook, Washington, D. C.	357
7.	Grover Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio	344
8.	R. E. Fowle, Watsonville, Calif.	339
9.	George H. Jones, Bridgeport, Conn.	334
10.	Harry J. Black, Des Moines, Iowa	316
11.	Franklin West, Des Moines, Iowa	311
12.	10 did not report.	

NO. 34—22 SLOW-FIRE PISTOL MATCH, 50 FEET, FEBRUARY 20

(26 Entries)

Conditions.—Forty record shots slow fire. To the winner, a silver medal; second to tenth, bronze medals.

No.	Name and address	Score
1.	Alfred Hemming, Detroit, Mich.	371
2.	Walter Walsh, Union City, N. J.	366
3.	Dale Frazier, Honolulu, T. H.	362
4.	A. E. Phipps, Lafayette, Ind.	356
5.	Maynard Turner, Pasadena, Calif.	354
6.	Harry Menkel, New York City, N. Y.	353
7.	Kenneth Wright, Chanute, Kans.	348
8.	Fred W. Jay, Gary, Ind.	348
9.	M. R. Neteloff, Devils Lake, N. Dak.	346
10.	A. S. Bjornson, Devils Lake, N. Dak.	344
11.	Eugene M. Ludlow, Penn Yan, N. Y.	342
12.	Edward Vivian, Detroit, Mich.	332
13.	F. L. Froment, Princeton, N. J.	331
14.	William Christophers, New York City, N. Y.	324
15.	Harry L. Riches, Silverton, Oreg.	317
16.	Stanley K. Smith, Chicago, Ill.	314
17.	H. J. Buchholz, Gary, Ind.	314

18. E. M. Farris, Portsmouth, Ohio	310
19. Leo Kaufman, Munich, N. Dak.	294
20. Frank L. Yoran, Tarrytown, N. Y.	247

TARGETS RETURNED—UNABLE TO FIRE

21. J. B. Webb, Clearwater, Fla.	5 did not report.
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NO. 35—22 SLOW-FIRE PISTOL MATCH, 20 YARDS, FEBRUARY 27 (35 Entries)

Conditions.—Forty record shots slow fire. To the winner, a silver medal; second to tenth, bronze medals.

No.	Name and address	Score
1.	Alfred Hemming, Detroit, Mich.	380
2.	Harry Menkel, New York City, N. Y.	364
3.	George Knight, Buffalo, N. Y.	364
4.	Lynn D. Wallace, Buffalo, N. Y.	363
5.	L. B. Reed, Plymouth, Mass.	363
6.	John Hitchings, Rantoul, Ill.	360
7.	William Cook, Washington, D. C.	358
8.	E. J. Mannie, St. Louis, Mo.	357
9.	John Elzea, Columbia, Mo.	356
10.	W. Walter Marr, Washington, D. C.	347
11.	Maynard Turner, Pasadena, Calif.	346
12.	Karl Krauthaim, Honolulu, Hawaii	346
13.	A. S. Bjornson, Devils Lake, N. Dak.	345
14.	E. C. Moore, Washington, D. C.	340
15.	Arthur Adams, Northbridge, Mass.	339
16.	A. R. Mumford, Bogota, N. J.	337
17.	R. Tickner, Washington, D. C.	336
18.	R. T. Anselin, Houston, Tex.	335
19.	George Olcott, Webster Groves, Mo.	334
20.	Jim Barlow, Halstead, Kans.	334
21.	Gene Farren, Houston, Tex.	328
22.	Wm. Christophers, New York City, N. Y.	327
23.	F. F. Froment, Princeton, N. J.	323
24.	R. A. Kocher, Carmel, Calif.	314
25.	Harry J. Black, Des Moines, Iowa	307
26.	Paul Tefft, Des Moines, Iowa	276

TARGETS RETURNED—DID NOT SHOOT

27. George Martin, Evansville, Ind.	8 did not report.
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NO. 36—FREE-PISTOL MATCH, 50 FEET, FEBRUARY 20 (14 Entries)

Conditions.—Sixty shots, no time limit. To the winner, a silver medal; second to tenth, bronze medals.

No.	Name and address	Score
1.	B. J. Ochaner, Durango, Colo.	543
2.	R. S. Marshall, Lima, Ohio	518
3.	Dale Frazier, Honolulu, T. H.	514
4.	A. S. Bjornson, Devils Lake, N. Dak.	492
5.	Lewis Cullen, Westerleigh, S. I., N. Y.	481
6.	Harry Menkel, New York City, N. Y.	479
7.	R. O. Phillips, Yonkers, N. Y.	478
8.	Kenneth Wright, Chanute, Kans.	462
9.	J. B. Webb, Clearwater, Fla.	454
10.	William Christophers, New York City, N. Y.	441
11.	Howard N. Smith, Oak Park, Ill.	421
12.	H. J. Buchholz, Gary, Ind.	393

2 did not report.

NO. 37—FREE-PISTOL MATCH, 20 YARDS, FEBRUARY 20 (13 Entries)

Conditions.—Sixty shots, no time limit. To the winner, a silver medal; second to tenth, bronze medals.

No.	Name and address	Score
1.	Harry Menkel, New York City, N. Y.	537
2.	William Cook, Washington, D. C.	523
3.	E. J. Mannie, St. Louis, Mo.	511
4.	Lynn D. Wallace, Buffalo, N. Y.	509
5.	A. S. Bjornson, Devils Lake, N. Dak.	483
6.	Lewis J. Cullen, Westerleigh, N. Y.	481
7.	W. Walter Marr, Washington, D. C.	451
8.	E. C. Moore, Washington, D. C.	449
9.	William Christophers, New York City, N. Y.	434

4 did not report.

NO. 38—INDIVIDUAL PISTOL CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH, 50 FEET, FEBRUARY 20 (28 Entries)

Conditions.—Ten shots slow fire, 10 shots timed fire, and 10 shots rapid fire. To the winner, a gold medal; to the runner-up, a silver medal; to the next eight competitors, bronze medals.

No.	Name and address	Score
1.	Walter Walsh, Union City, N. J.	282
2.	Albert Jackman, Princeton, N. J.	280
3.	Alfred Hemming, Detroit, Mich.	279
4.	Charles Colston, Rochester, N. Y.	279
5.	Maynard Turner, Pasadena, Calif.	274
6.	George F. Grant, Mill Valley, Calif.	274
7.	William Cook, Washington, D. C.	273
8.	Kenneth Wright, Chanute, Kans.	271
9.	Dale Frazier, Honolulu, T. H.	269
10.	A. E. Phipps, Lafayette, Ind.	268
11.	A. S. Bjornson, Devils Lake, N. Dak.	268
12.	John H. Cataldo, Lyons Falls, N. Y.	267
13.	Eugene M. Ludlow, Penn Yan, N. Y.	263
14.	Fred W. Jay, Gary, Ind.	262
15.	M. R. Netzloff, Devils Lake, N. Dak.	260
16.	P. H. Makielaki, Mishawaka, Ind.	255
17.	Willard P. Dunbar, Colver, Ind.	254
18.	Otto Meyer, Columbia, Mo.	254
19.	Howard N. Smith, Oak Park, Ill.	251
20.	J. B. Webb, Clearwater, Fla.	243

21. C. C. Hullinger, Devils Lake, N. Dak.	240
22. Dewey Windnagle, Penn Yan, N. Y.	226
23. H. J. Buchholz, Gary, Ind.	202

TARGETS RETURNED—UNABLE TO SHOOT

24. John B. Fischer, Denver, Colo.	
25. Harry Menkel, New York, N. Y.	
3 did not report.	

NO. 39—INDIVIDUAL PISTOL CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH, 20 YARDS, FEBRUARY 25 (28 Entries)

Conditions.—Ten shots slow fire, 10 shots timed fire, and ten shots rapid fire. To the winner, a gold medal; to the runner-up, a silver medal; to the next eight competitors, bronze medals.

No.	Name and address	Score
1.	Charles Colston, Rochester, N. Y.	285
2.	William Cook, Washington, D. C.	284
3.	Karl Krauthaim, Honolulu, Hawaii	278
4.	John Elzea, Columbia, Mo.	275
5.	Harry Menkel, New York City, N. Y.	275
6.	Alfred Hemming, Detroit, Mich.	274
7.	Jim Barlow, Halstead, Kans.	270
8.	Glenn McClellan, Buffalo, N. Y.	266
9.	Gene Farren, Houston, Tex.	262
10.	Maynard Turner, Pasadena, Calif.	261
11.	Kenneth W. Wright, Chanute, Kans.	259
12.	David R. Smith, Towanda, Pa.	257
13.	Harry J. Black, Des Moines, Iowa	256
14.	R. E. Fowle, Watsonville, Calif.	236
15.	Arthur Seymour, Alhambra, Calif.	232
16.	Franklin West, Des Moines, Iowa	232
17.	Howard N. Smith, Oak Park, Ill.	221

TARGETS RETURNED—UNABLE TO FIRE

18. John Leppert, Saginaw, Mich.	10 did not report.
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NO. 40—INDIVIDUAL POLICE PISTOL CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH, 20 YARDS, FEBRUARY 20 (14 Entries)

Conditions.—Two scores of 5 shots each slow fire, 1 minute per shot; two scores of 5 shots each, timed fire, 20 seconds per score; two scores of 5 shots each, rapid fire, 10 seconds per score. To the winner, a gold medal; second, a silver medal; third to tenth, bronze medals; percentage medals.

No.	Name and address	Score
1.	Alfred Hemming, Detroit, Mich.	285
2.	John Bout, Hartford, Conn.	264
3.	Glenn McClellan, Buffalo, N. Y.	262
4.	George Olcott, Webster Groves, Mo.	259
5.	R. E. Fowle, Watsonville, Calif.	255
6.	Roscoe Gray, Jackson, Mich.	253
7.	Edward J. Langrish, Hartford, Conn.	242
8.	E. C. Moore, Washington, D. C.	241
9.	Thomas Rice, Hartford, Conn.	237
10.	Philip Bruce, Escanaba, Mich.	235
11.	Homer Gouette, Jr., Hartford, Conn.	229
12.	Howard N. Smith, Oak Park, Ill.	207
13.	George Hernes, Hartford, Conn.	184

TARGETS RETURNED—UNABLE TO FIRE

14. John Leppert, Saginaw, Mich.	
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NO. 41—INDIVIDUAL 22 PISTOL MILITARY CHAMPIONSHIP, FEBRUARY 20 (17 Entries)

Conditions.—Ten shots slow fire, 10 shots timed fire, 10 shots rapid fire. To the winner, a gold medal; to the runner-up, a sterling-silver medal; third to tenth, bronze medals.

No.	Name and address	Score
1.	Walter Walsh, Union City, N. J.	282
2.	Lynn D. Wallace, Buffalo, N. Y.	279
3.	Charles Colston, Rochester, N. Y.	278
4.	Dale Frazier, Honolulu, T. H.	278
5.	Michael J. Reilly, Long Island City, N. Y.	277
6.	Karl Krauthaim, Honolulu, T. H.	267
7.	Otto Meyer, Columbia, Mo.	257
8.	George H. Jones, Bridgeport, Conn.	248
9.	J. B. Webb, Clearwater, Fla.	247
10.	David E. Smith, Towanda, Pa.	241
11.	Stanley K. Smith, Chicago, Ill.	237
12.	L. White, New York City, N. Y.	226

TARGETS RETURNED—DID NOT SHOOT

13. John L. Hitchings, Rantoul, Ill.	4 did not report.
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NO. 42—NATIONAL INDIVIDUAL MILITARY CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH, FEBRUARY 21 (75 Entries)

Conditions.—First stage: one string prone, one sitting; second stage: one string prone, one kneeling; third stage: one string prone, one standing, without sling or use of hip rest; fourth stage: rapid fire, one string prone, one sitting. To the winner, the title "National Military Gallery Rifle Champion, 1931," the trophy, and a gold medal; second, a silver medal; third to tenth, bronze medals. When five or more competitors from any one Corps Area are entered in the National Individual Military Championship, they will also be considered as competing in a separate Corps Area competition. The individual with the highest aggregate score within each Corps Area will be declared "Gallery Champion—Corps Area, year," and a special bronze medal awarded. When fifteen competitors are entered from any one Corps Area, a silver medal will be awarded the Corps Area Champion and a bronze medal to the runner-up.

No.	Name and address	Score
1.	Morton Solomon, White Plains, N. Y.*	692
2.	Henry Keoth, Oklahoma City, Okla.*	682
3.	Fern Wheatland, Pasadena, Calif.†	679
4.	Dale Frazier, Honolulu, T. H.	678
5.	Joseph Siller, Fort Crook, Nebr.	678
6.	A. R. Nichols, Ft. F. E. Warren, Wyo.	678
7.	Adolph Sarman, Ft. F. E. Warren, Wyo.	678
8.	Clyde Durham, Fort Crook, Nebr.	677
9.	H. E. Baker, Annapolis, Md.†	677
10.	George C. Hunter, Annapolis, Md.	674
11.	Sam Moore, Annapolis, Md.	671
12.	Joseph T. Dodson, Fort Crook, Nebr.	671
13.	M. Sunderland, Annapolis, Md.	671
14.	V. R. Hain, Annapolis, Md.	670
15.	J. F. Harper, Jr., Annapolis, Md.	669
16.	Henry M. Otto, Chicago, Ill.*	669
17.	J. B. Webb, Clearwater, Fla.*	667
18.	Sterling Wood, Fort Crook, Nebr.	665
19.	Oscar Gallman, Ft. F. E. Warren, Wyo.	664
20.	Floyd Gibson, Chicago, Ill.	662
21.	Reginald Sauls, Detroit, Mich.	661
22.	Lewis J. Raemon, Anniston, Ala.	660
23.	T. D. Tyra, Annapolis, Md.	560
24.	J. Prescott Blount, Berryville, Va.	560
25.	J. E. Berns, Bremerton, Wash.	559
26.	D. W. David, Jr., Annapolis, Md.	556
27.	Chas. Blenman, Jr., Annapolis, Md.	556
28.	O. W. Olson, Silverton, Oreg.	556
29.	B. A. Robbins, Jr., Annapolis, Md.	555
30.	W. A. Schwarz, Vancouver, Wash.	555
31.	Max W. Link, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.*	554
32.	Lucien Aubertin, Fort Crook, Nebr.	552
33.	Arthur Grefe, Fort Crook, Nebr.	549
34.	L. Q. Forbes, Annapolis, Md.	548
35.	C. A. Ritchie, Annapolis, Md.	547
36.	John T. Cherry, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	547
37.	John T. Bell, Hackensack, N. J.	543
38.	John Reed, Fort Crook, Nebr.	542
39.	George Knight, Buffalo, N. Y.	541
40.	H. M. Lindsay, Jr., Annapolis, Md.	540
41.	Cobie Gregory, Ft. F. E. Warren, Wyo.	539
42.	W. O. Leonard, Fort Crook, Nebr.	536
43.	C. T. Gasterland, Annapolis, Md.	536
44.	Alfred Barrett, Fort Crook, Nebr.	526
45.	Otto Klancik, Fort Crook, Nebr.	525
46.	Thomas Hennigh, Ft. F. E. Warren, Wyo.	525
47.	Lucien Shoemaker, Ft. F. E. Warren, Wyo.	524
48.	George L. May, Ft. F. E. Warren, Wyo.	524
49.	Charles Crouse, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	523
50.	J. S. Finlay, Chicago, Ill.	522
51.	William White, Ft. F. E. Warren, Wyo.	522
52.	Michael J. Reilly, L. I. City, N. Y.	520
53.	Jack Mackenzie, Annapolis, Md.	520
54.	Karl Krauthaim, Honolulu, Hawaii	517
55.	R. C. Linn, Chicago, Ill.	514
56.	J. F. Callahan, Anniston, Ala.	513
57.	John Jordan, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	508
58.	Frank Werkstein, Ft. F. E. Warren, Wyo.	606
59.	Thomas Mullinan, Staten Island, N. Y.	605
60.	L. White, New York City, N. Y.	604
61.	Gordon E. Chicago, Ill.	600
62.	Wilford Cunniss, Ft. F. E. Warren, Wyo.	588
63.	H. S. Griffith, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	585
64.	Lawrence Fischer, New York City, N. Y.	582
65.	Monroe Odum, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	578

TARGETS RETURNED—DID NOT FINISH

66. S. Jurika, Jr., Annapolis, Md.	
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TARGETS RETURNED—DID NOT SHOOT

67. David R. Smith, Towanda, Pa.	
68. Walter Walsh, Union City, N. J.	
7 did not report.	

* Bronze medal, emblematic of Corps Area championship. † Silver medal, emblematic of Corps Area championship.

NO. 44—GALLERY GRAND AGGREGATE, 50 FEET, FEBRUARY 24 (16 Entries)

Conditions.—Scores made in the Individual Prone, Sitting, Kneeling, and Standing Matches will constitute the score in this match.

No.	Name	Prone	Sit	Kneel	Stand	Total
1.	Emmet Swanson, Minneapolis, Minn.	400	399	396	358	1,553
2.	E. R. Vavra, Columbia, Mo.	397	393	388	363	1,541
3.	Dan Burr, Piqua, Ohio	397	391	386	366	1,540
4.	Howard G. Keene, W. Medford, Mass.	400	393	388	356	1,537
5.	Donald Gibson, St. Paul, Minn.	398	394	366	364	1,522
6.	Ralph R. Haines, Akron, Ohio	399	388	376	358	1,521
7.	Sam Moore, Annapolis, Md.	393	393	385	344	1,515
8.	Leo Kaufman, Munich, N. Dak.	383	384	348	363	1,478
9.	Adolph Sarman, Ft. F. E. Warren, Wyo.	384	366	357	367	1,474
10.	Stephen Johnson, Wayne, Alberta	388	370	367	316	1,441
11.	G. A. Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio	394	373	378	295	1,440
12.	M. O. Dodge, Ellensburg, Wash.	370	380	302	242	1,294

1 did not report.
3 did not finish.

NO. 45—GALLERY GRAND AGGREGATE, 75 FEET, FEBRUARY 24 (17 Entries)

Conditions.—Scores made in the Individual Prone, Sitting, Kneeling, and Standing Matches will constitute the score in this match.

No.	Name	Prone	Sit-ting	Kneel-ing	Stand-ing	Total
1.	Sam Moore, Annapolis, Md. . .	397	393	389	369	1,548
2.	Carl DuNah, Pasadena, Calif. . .	399	384	372	381	1,536
3.	A. J. Huebner, Pittsburgh, Pa. . .	397	379	380	366	1,522
4.	D. H. McCarrie, Cleveland, Ohio . . .	396	396	375	355	1,522
5.	Howard Keene, W. Medford, Mass. . .	395	380	375	369	1,519
6.	John G. Fall, Boston, Mass. . . .	396	379	378	366	1,519
7.	A. J. Mondschien, Brentwood, Pa. . .	389	384	369	376	1,518
8.	Rechter Olsen, La Grange, Ill. . .	397	389	383	344	1,513
9.	Dan Burr, Piqua, Ohio . . .	398	386	379	338	1,501
10.	Wm. Schulz, Cleveland, Ohio . .	393	391	365	345	1,494
11.	Marland Valentine, Philadelphia, Pa. . .	395	378	361	357	1,491
12.	H. F. Johannesen, Chicago, Ill.	391	366	377	349	1,483
13.	G. A. Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio. .	381	375	367	322	1,445
14.	Howard N. Smith, Oak Park, Ill. . . .	394	389	348	304	1,435

DISQUALIFIED—CERTIFICATE NOT PROPERLY EXECUTED

15. James Kabat, Maywood, Ill.
2 did not finish.

NO. 46—TWO-MAN TEAM MATCH, 50 FEET, FEBRUARY 25 (26 Entries)

Conditions.—Three stages, 20 shots each, prone, kneeling, and standing. To the winners in each section, silver medals; to the high team in each section using iron sights, provided they are not the winners, silver medals; to the second to tenth teams, inclusive, in each section, bronze medals.

No.	Name and address	Score
1.	David McDougal, Annapolis, Md. . .	585
2.	Sam Moore, Annapolis, Md.	578
3.	Mike Altmann, Luverne, Iowa . . .	581
4.	Edward Dehnart, Luverne, Iowa . .	572
5.	Emmet Swanson, St. Minneapolis . .	584
6.	Donald Gibson, St. Paul, Minn. . . .	558
7.	Mike Netzliff, Devils Lake, N. Dak. .	572
8.	Jack Kosmaki, Devils Lake, N. Dak. .	567
9.	Alfred Friedrich, Ames, Iowa	576
10.	Vere Hamer, Primghar, Iowa	563
11.	Emil Hergert, Richmond Hill, N. Y. .	572
12.	Milton Storck, Richmond Hill, N. Y. .	557
13.	C. C. Hullinger, Devils Lake, N. D. .	561
14.	A. S. Bjornson, Devils Lake, N. D. . .	563
15.	E. M. Farris, Portsmouth, Ohio . . .	567
16.	W. L. Morton, Portsmouth, Ohio . . .	556
17.	E. Lea, Morgantown, W. Va.	558
18.	M. Manuel, Morgantown, W. Va. . . .	561
19.	Clarence Currie, Livermore, Colo. . .	552
20.	Clarence Bollin, Livermore, Colo. . .	566
21.	E. R. Vavra, Columbia, Mo.	538
22.	M. V. Denny, Columbia, Mo.	551
23.	A. Sarman, Ft. F. E. Warren, Wyo. .	542
24.	O. Gallman, Ft. F. E. Warren, Wyo. .	539
25.	Stanley K. Smith, Chicago, Ill. . . .	532
26.	Charles Baumann, Chicago, Ill. . . .	532
27.	Mrs. J. S. Wood, Anchorage, Alaska .	539
28.	Mr. J. S. Wood, Anchorage, Alaska . .	531
29.	Edmund Groeschel, Louisville, Ky. . .	530
30.	Lindsey Cooper, Louisville, Ky. . . .	538
31.	R. C. Owens, Butler, Pa.	509
32.	J. A. Hill, Butler, Pa.	523
33.	Grant Hafner, Waynesboro, Pa. . . .	513
34.	U. L. Durst, Waynesboro, Pa.	519
35.	Joseph Warshauer, Brooklyn, N. Y. .	479
36.	Lawrence Fischer, Brooklyn, N. Y. .	457
37.	Louis White, New York, N. Y.	464
38.	Arthur Schloerb, Brooklyn, N. Y. . .	453
39.	James Doherty, Providence, R. I. . .	475
40.	Edward Walker, Providence, R. I. . .	439
41.	George Foote, Grand Rapids, Mich. .	481
42.	Lester Strain, Grand Rapids, Mich. .	430
43.	Jay Barton, Grand Rapids, Mich. . .	388
44.	Paul Minkus, Grand Rapids, Mich. . .	425

DISQUALIFIED—CERTIFICATE NOT PROPERLY EXECUTED
23. Walter Shanessy, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Partner not named.
3 teams did not report.

NO. 47—TWO-MAN TEAM MATCH, 75 FEET, FEBRUARY 25 (10 Entries)

Conditions.—Three stages, 20 shots each, prone, kneeling, and standing. To the winners in each section, silver medals; to the high team in each section using iron sights, provided they are not the winners, silver medals; to the second to tenth teams inclusive, in each section, bronze medals.

No.	Name and address	Score
1.	John G. Fall, Boston, Mass.	576
2.	Howard Keene, W. Medford, Mass. . .	574
3.	Albert Huebner, Pittsburgh, Pa. . . .	572
4.	A. J. Mondschien, Brentwood, Pa. . .	567
5.	C. C. Hullinger, Devils Lake, N. Dak. .	561
6.	M. R. Netzliff, Devils Lake, N. Dak. .	565

4.	A. S. Bjornson, Devils Lake, N. Dak. .	566
5.	Jack Kosmaki, Devils Lake, N. Dak. .	557
6.	Harvey King, Cleveland, Ohio	567
7.	William Schulz, Cleveland, Ohio . . .	545
8.	C. C. Harmer, Butler, Pa.	548
9.	Robert Wright, Butler, Pa.	533
10.	M. E. Bosley, Chicago, Ill.	525
11.	Walter Mott, Chicago, Ill.	527
12.	Warren Tarr, Carmel, Calif.	526
13.	R. A. Kocher, Carmel, Calif.	508

DID NOT FINISH

9. David McDougal, Annapolis, Md.
Sam Moore, Annapolis, Md.
1 team did not report.

BOSTON SPORT-SHOW TEAMS EVENLY MATCHED

THE seven-target Caswell Gallery range operated by the National Rifle Association in the Mechanics Building at Boston, Mass., created a gratifying amount of interest, some 23,700 rounds of small-bore ammunition being expended during the seven evenings of the New England Sportsmen's Show held there.

The control of the firing line and equipment was in the excellent hands of Captain Caswell, acting as an N. R. A. representative, who was ably assisted by Mr. H. G. Keene, anchor man on the Boston Rifle and Revolver Club Team. Mr. H. H. Goebel, from Headquarters, in charge of the targets, ammunition, and medal qualifications, co-operated, in the match scoring, with Mr. George G. Colby, who served as the very efficient director of the N. R. A. Team Matches at the New England Sportsmen's Show.

Mr. Colby, who as secretary of the Arlington Rifle Club and vice president of the American Legion Service and Civilian Rifle and Pistol League, was in a position to accurately gauge the scoring strength of the small-bore teams in the Boston area, did an excellent piece of work in drawing up the team match schedule for the week of the show. That they were well matched is attested to by the scores.

Mr. Colby's schedule paired two different teams for each of the first six nights, leaving the final night open for the shoot-off between the two high teams of the week. The N. R. A. presented a special loving cup emblematic of the New England Sportsmen Show Team Matches, which was won by the Boston Rifle and Revolver Club. The course of fire for the five-man teams was 10 shots prone and 10 shots standing on the official N. R. A. 5-bull target at 50 feet. The following table gives the team totals for the week's schedule:

Date	Winner	Score
February 7	Simplex Rifle Club	833
February 9	First Corps Cadets Team No. 2. . .	823
February 10	Mass. Inst. Tech. Rifle Club . . .	871
February 11	Y. D. Post American Legion	820
February 12	Boston Rifle and Revolver Club. .	881
February 13	Wentworth Inst. Rifle Team . . .	787
February 14	Boston Rifle and Revolver Club. .	888

Date	Losers	Score
February 7	Arlington Rifle Club	832
February 9	First Corps Cadets Team No. 1. . .	801
February 10	Malden High School Rifle Club. .	484
February 11	Cambridge American Legion	816
February 12	Garden City R. and R. Club	865
February 13	Northeastern Univ. Rifle Club. . .	675
February 14	Mass. Inst. Tech. Rifle Club. . . .	883

The closest match was between the Arlington Rifle Club and the Simplex Rifle Club, who won by a single point on opening night, Saturday, February 7. Another close match fell on Wednesday night between the Cam-

bridge American Legion and the Y. D. Post American Legion Teams, the latter winning by 4 points. Every match was hotly contested and remained undecided until the last score was in; but hottest of all on the closing night, February 14, when the veteran team of the Boston Rifle and Revolver Club trimmed the youngster team of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Rifle Club by 5 points in the shoot-off for the cup. The individual scores of this final match were:

BOSTON RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB	MASS. INST. TECH. REVOLVER CLUB
J. Fall	L. S. Gifford
H. G. Keene	K. Clark
C. Fall	J. C. Lynn
R. E. Gibson	S. C. Gawlowicz . .
C. H. Kelly	R. S. Burdick . . .

The cup was held open to challenge for 30 days, resulting in one match in which the Boston Rifle and Revolver Club successfully defended the trophy. The winning team members were also awarded N. R. A. medals.

TWO NEW WESTERN CLUBS MERGE

THE Mount Hood (Oreg.) Rifle Club, recently organized with 30 members, was sponsored by the American Legion Post No. 30 of Gresham, which decided to merge their young rifle club with the newer club for the advantage of the greatest number of shooters. The meetings thus far have been held at the home of the club president, F. L. Ellsworth, Gillis Service Station, on the Mount Hood Loop Highway, Gresham, Oreg. The club charter has been applied for at Headquarters and the club officers aim to achieve a 100 per cent N. R. A. membership.

CONNECTICUT GALLERY TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP MATCHES

THE Third Annual Gallery Team Championship Match of the Connecticut State Rifle Association, held in Hartford Armory March 7, was an unqualified success, with a total of 48 teams of five men each entered, and a total of 240 shooters, breaking all known records in this country for the number of shooters attending a small-bore match.

The match was fired at 50 feet, 5 shots in each of the four positions—standing, sitting, kneeling, and prone—with a possible team score of 1,000 points.

The big winner was the team of the Quinpiac Rifle and Revolver Club, of New Haven, taking first place with a score of 928 points, winning the title of State Champion Small-Bore Gallery Team for 1931, five silver medals, and \$48 in cash.

Second place went to the New York Stock Exchange Team No. 1 with 909 points, winning \$36. Third place went to Connecticut Agricultural College, five bronze medals for second highest Connecticut team, 899 points, and \$24 cash. The Middle Haddam Rifle Club won five bronze medals in fifth place with 881 points as the third highest Connecticut team. New Britain Rifle Club sixth, with 874 points, and the U. S. Coast Guard ninth, with 867 points, won \$24 each. The Farmington Rifle Club in twelfth place, Silver City in fifteenth, and Taftville American

Legion, twentieth, won \$12 each, and the Norwich Rifle Club, Team No. 2, won \$5 for twenty-fifth place.

A prize of \$5 was won by Middletown High School Team as the high-scoring Junior Rifle Team.

C. E. Lyman, Jr., of Middlefield, was executive officer; E. B. Olmstead and H. F. Anthony, of Wallingford, and C. A. Pickering, of Middlefield, range officers; and the scoring of nearly 500 targets was done by Hughes Richardson, W. F. Liedtke, E. Naramore, and J. S. Stewart.

E. E. Cooke, the State Association Secretary, booked the entries, collected the cash, and made out the score sheets.

The highest individual score was made by J. S. Stewart, of New Haven, 192 out of a possible 200 points, winning a silver medal. William Williamson, of Hartford, with 189 points, won a bronze medal for second highest individual score, and Eric Johnson a bronze medal for third highest individual score, 189 points, but outranked by Williamson by virtue of a higher score in the standing position, and by the way, Williamson used Johnson's rifle to do it, too.

The match started at 10 a. m. and was finished at 10:30 p. m., relay following relay with no delay or interruptions. It was a great success and will be held again in March, 1932.

The Pittsfield Rifle Club chartered a bus and came 85 miles with four teams to shoot in the match, and several other teams came from a greater distance to enter.

The shoot was sanctioned by the National Rifle Association, and N. R. A. Competition Medals were awarded the winning teams.

COLORADO CLUBS SHOW IMPROVED FORM

ON FEBRUARY 8 the Southern Division of the Colorado State Rifle Association held its annual gallery rifle meet at Pueblo, Colo. The top floor of the Auditorium was used for the meet, using only ten backstops. Previous club eliminations had already been held and club teams had been selected to enter this divisional work mainly to select material for the coming stage gallery meet, which will be held in Denver in the near future.

Interest seemed as good as usual at this year's meet, and the marked improvement in scores was a source of great satisfaction to everyone. Some clubs failed to get their teams to the meet for the usual varied reasons, but the representation was very good, considering the financial condition of this section of the country.

Firing commenced at 8 a. m., and the final squad was off the line shortly after 5 p. m. The Ladies' Auxiliary of one of the Pueblo clubs had a counter and served meals on the floor; so there was no noon intermission needed. Three positions were fired—standing, sitting, and prone—10 shots each position; elbow free and no sling in the standing position, except in free-rifle entries.

Four cups were awarded—all challenge

trophies—and went as follows: *Star Journal*, high individual—Rolland M. Knobbs; Gambrel Trophy, high senior team—Pueblo American Legion Rifle Club; Jay Chase Trophy, high junior team—Centennial H. S. Boys' Rifle Team; Pueblo R. C. Ladies' Auxiliary Cup, high lady entrant—Miss Ethel Wentworth.

Individual scores for the high five entrants in the meet compare as follows:

Name and city	1930	1931
R. M. Knobbs, Pueblo	235	275
J. W. Lamb, Pueblo	269	274
J. E. Carr, Fowler	251	272
Claude Wyatt, Hastings	244	271
O. S. Loomis, Canon City	218	270

A high class of sportsmanship was displayed, not an alibi being asked all day. There was a slight mix-up on three targets being misplaced on the backstop without the

Team	Score 1930	Score 1931
Pueblo Rifle Club (high team in 1930)	1,246 x 1,500	1,340 x 1,500
Pueblo American Legion Rifle Club (high team in 1931)	1,169 x 1,500	1,344 x 1,500
Hastings Rifle Club	1,181 x 1,500	1,269 x 1,500
Fowler American Legion Rifle Club	1,192 x 1,500	1,200 x 1,500
Spanish Peaks Rifle Club (of Walsenburg)	1,179 x 1,500	1,203 x 1,500
Aguilar Rifle Club	1,131 x 1,500	1,222 x 1,500
Boyal Gorge Rifle Club (of Canon City)	1,138 x 1,500	1,275 x 1,500
Pueblo Centennial H. S. Boys (Junior)	1,200 x 1,500	1,294 x 1,500
Pueblo Centennial Girls (Junior)	956 x 1,500	1,171 x 1,500

COLORADO STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION ORGANIZES

ON FEBRUARY 22, and despite an all-day snowstorm, twenty-one rifle clubs were represented at the annual meeting of the Colorado State Rifle Association. A set of by-laws, drawn up by the Executive Committee, was adopted. The Association is made up of four Colorado divisions, each with its own secretary, clubs, and teams. A schedule of two major matches was adopted for determining annual State Championships, indoor and outdoor, and for selecting the team to represent the State at the National Matches. The State Dewar tryouts will take place between May 10 and 17. The following officers were elected: President, I. E. Currie, of Livermore; vice president, J. A. Chase, of Canon City; secretary and treasurer, Capt. H. H. Richardson, of Denver; and State range officer, J. H. Gates, of Denver.

R. G. OWEN REMOVES FROM SAUQUOIT

R. G. OWEN, who has been specializing in the highest grade gunsmith work at Sauquoit, N. Y., can now be reached by the following address: R. G. Owen, Gunsmith, Box 2303, Tucson, Ariz.

ALBANY OUTDOOR SMALL-BORE SHOOT

THE Albany Rifle Club, of California, held its first outdoor small-bore shoot at the club range on Sunday, January 10. Thirteen members participated. To stimulate interest in this match, the club president offered a turkey for high score for the day, and the vice president won it. The four-stage match, open only to club members, consisted of 10 shots each, sitting and standing, at 50 yards, and 10 shots, prone and sitting, at 100 yards.

Weather conditions were fair for the time of year—clear and cool with a light 4 o'clock

entrants knowing it until after firing; but this was straightened out to their satisfaction without a refire or alibi being claimed. Another gratifying thing was that the improvement in scores over last year's entries was a general feature.

High free rifle went to Fred Sweet, of Walsenburg, with a 272 x 300, using iron sights. This is something new to this division—the free-rifle class. Practically no practice work had been done in this division in this class of work, but, like pistol-shooting, this event was open to those who enjoyed it.

Instead of a complete record of all entries, a review summary of the 1930 and the 1931 scores is listed for comparison. This is a more certain method of showing the improvement being made all through the section.

COMING EVENTS

Postal Match, February 8, Regimental Rifle Team, 30th Infantry, Peninsula Rifle League. Course of fire, six high scores of each organization.

Air-Mail Match, March 5, Nutmeg Rifle League Indoor Gallery .22 Match, six high scores of each League.

At a meeting held in San Jose, January 13, and attended by delegates from every club affiliated, a schedule of eight shoots was adopted to start on January 25 and terminate on June 14, among other telegraphic, postal, and air-mail matches.

Seven new trophies will be up for competition this season: Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club Trophy for team aggregate of rapid-fire stages, entire season; Santa Cruz Rifle Club Trophy for team aggregate of slow-fire stages; Palo Alto Rod and Gun Club Trophy for team aggregate of the off-hand position, entire season; Stolz Trophy for individual aggregate of rapid fire. There will also be trophies for the Individual aggregate of the slow fire. High individual score for the course, and high team score for the course. Earl Harris was re-elected president, as was Vice President H. S. McCaughan and Secretary Treasurer George D. Difani. The Peninsula Rifle League schedule, season 1931, is available from the League secretary in booklet form.

Peninsula Rifle League of California has started its outdoor program for 1931.

Kansas State Rifle Association Annual Matches.—Junior and Senior Small-Bore Championships will be held on May 10; Pistol Championships and .30-caliber Preliminaries, on May 11; and .30-caliber State Championship Matches over Regular Army Course A on May 12. All at the National Range at Fort Riley, Kans. Contact Dr. James C. Lebane, Junction City, Kans.

Texas State Rifle Association Annual Matches.—Pistol Matches June 7 and 8; .30-caliber Rifle Matches June 9 to 12, Small-Bore Rifle Matches June 13 to 14, will be held at Austin, Tex. Write to John F. Callan, 1209 W. 8th St., Austin, Tex.

Western States Small-Bore Matches will be held at Long Beach, Calif., on June 26, 27, and 28. Address A. Q. Johnson, Long Beach, Calif.

National Rifle and Pistol Matches will be held at Camp Perry, Ohio, August 23 to September 13, inclusive; Small-Arms Firing School August 23 to 30; N. R. A. Matches August 31 to September 7; and National Matches September 9 to 13, all periods inclusive.

(N. R. A. News continued on page 38)



(A Unit of the National Rifle Association devoted to teaching every boy and girl in America the safe and accurate handling of the rifle.)

Conducted by H. H. Goebel

Following the Biweeklies

CONTINUING the pace set early in the contest when the crack Fresno High School Rifle Team submitted a five-man-team score of 499 in the prone matches, Fresno again established a record with a possible score of 500 for the third match in the series. The five individual possible scores were made by Robert Perkins, Leslie Mason, Roy Wilkerson, Stanley Warner, and Ray Kunselman. Stepping up into second place in the match was the Western High School Boys' Rifle Team, of Washington, D. C., with a score of 497. Ardmore High School, of Ardmore, Okla., placed third with 492.

In the B Division of the prone matches, Deerfield-Shields High School, of Highland Park, Ill., was the lone team to submit a score of A Division rating for advancement into the select group of prone-shooting teams for the following match. Their score of 480 led the B Division teams. The first team of the Malden High School, Malden, Mass., and the Upper Darby High School Rifle Team, of Upper Darby, Pa., tied for second honors with team scores of 477. The Crosby High School, of Waterbury, Conn., and the Knoxville High School, of Knoxville, Tenn., tied for third honors with scores of 476.

Ridgewood High School's second team, of Ridgewood, N. J., with a score of 462, took the lead in the C Group, to be advanced into the B Division. Collinwood High School, of Cleveland, Ohio, followed with 454, and the Dundee High School, of Dundee, Ill., third with 452.

In the Expert Division of two positions—prone and standing—Kemper Military School's first team, of Boonville, Mo., scored 902. Malden High School came second with 895, followed by the first team of the Evanston Township High School, of Evanston, Ill., with 865.

Nineteen possible scores were submitted by individuals in this team match. In addition to the five names mentioned, representing the team score of the Fresno High School, the following turned in possibles: Robert Hughes, of the Mahoning Junior Rifle Club; R. Wilcox, William Collins, and Howard Baker, of

the Western High School; Earl Dickie, of Malden; Oscar Dystel, of Warren Harding High, Bridgeport, Conn.; C. L. Hustead, of Kemper Military School; Jim Butterworth, of Deerfield-Shields; Douglas Grundy, of Polytechnic Preparatory Country Day School; Carl Cove, of Iowa City High; Palmer App, of Evanston Township High; Robert Gustafson, of Blodgett Vocational High; Arnold Hamstad, of Turlock Union High; and Paul Ward, of the Longmont Junior Rifle Club, of Longmont, Colo.

For the fourth match in the series Fresno High School continued to lead the A Division prone group with a five-man-team score of 498. Warren Harding High School's first team, of Bridgeport, Conn., came a close second with 497, followed by the Western High School Boys' Team, of Washington, D. C., with 495. These three teams are also leading in the total number of points over the series, the Fresno High having 1,200 points, Western High 1,020, and Warren Harding High 900. Over the two series Western High leads with 2,370 points, Warren Harding High second with 2,340, and Fresno High with 2,160.

In the B Group three teams are listed for A Division rating in the following match. The Bonita Union High School, of LaVerne, Calif.; New Trier High School's second team, of Winnetka, Ill.; and the Knoxville High School Team, of Knoxville, Tenn., submitted scores of 480 or better. Bonita Union High and New Trier High turned in five-man-team scores of 481, with Knoxville High turning in 480. The first team of the Malden High School, of Malden, Mass., is leading in the series with 680 points, with the Knoxville team and Waukegan Township High, of Waukegan, Ill., second with 640. Bonita Union High's team is third with 500.

Three teams will be advanced from the C group to B rating in the next match; Collinwood High, of Cleveland, Ohio, leading the group with 462; Lincoln High School Girls' Rifle Team, of Salina, Kans., second with 459; and the Girls' Team of the Wilby High School, of Waterbury, Conn., third with 458. Dundee High School is leading the B Division

in the number of points throughout the series with 320. Collinwood High comes second with 300, followed by the Bad Axe High School Rifle Team, of Bad Axe, Mich., with 260.

Kemper's first and second teams placed in order in the two-position section of the matches. The first team's score was 901 and the second team's score 867. Knoxville High, of Knoxville, Tenn., placed third with 863.

In the series Kemper Military's first team is leading with a total of 390, followed by the Malden High School, of Malden, Mass., with 330, and the second team of Kemper third with 300. For the two series Kemper Military School's first team is still in the lead with 890 points, Malden High is second with 770, and the first team of the Evanston Township High, of Evanston, Ill., is third with 620.

In this match sixteen possible scores were made. Fresno High leads with three possibles, submitted by Robert Perkins, Stanley Warner, and Leslie Mason. New Trier High, of Winnetka, Ill., has two possibles made by Donald Alford and William Ray. Ardmore High has also scored two possibles, made by Robert Fitzhugh and James Whitchurch. Warren Harding High has two possibles, made by James Smith and Willoughby Sheane, and Kemper Military School is represented by two possibles made by F. Lindsey and R. M. Helton. Possible scores were also made by Lawrence Smith, of Iowa City High; William Collins, of Western High School; Jack Riddell, of Evanston; Edward Bowman, of Bonita Union High; and Virginia Sellers, of Central High School, Washington, D. C.

INDIVIDUAL JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

THE Individual Junior Championship Match scheduled for the month of May is the last of the individual mail contests scheduled for the year. This match, an all-prone event, should be of considerable interest to every member of the Corps. The conditions for the match call for four strings of 10 shots each, fired prone. The entry fee in this event is but 25 cents, and entries will be accepted until May 1.

With the thousands of members who are competing regularly for individual medal decorations and in the biweekly team matches, there is reason to expect that this event will establish a new Junior record in entries far surpassing the 400 entrants of a year ago. The Individual Junior Championship conditions follow:

Open to—Any Junior individual or club member of the N. R. A.

Targets—Official N. R. A. J. R. C. five-bull's-eye targets will be furnished for the match. No other targets will be accepted. The information requested on each target must be fully given.

Entries close—May 1.

Targets in Washington—Not later than June 1.

Conditions—Four strings of 10 shots each, prone. A string must be completed the same day started. No sighting shots will be taken.

Rifles—Any .22-caliber rim fire.

Sights—Metallic.

Distance—Fifty feet from firing point to target.

Entry fee—Twenty-five cents.

Witness—If a club member, targets must be witnessed by the instructor or someone appointed by him. If an individual member, by a responsible adult.

Prizes—To the winner a gold medal; to second place, a sterling-silver medal; to third place, a bronze medal.

PRONE POSITION					
DIVISION A (480-500)					
No.	Team and address	Score	Points	Total points	Total two series
1.	Fresno High, Fresno, Calif.	498	300	1,200	2,160
2.	Warren Harding High, 1st, Bridgeport, Conn.	497	270	900	2,340
3.	Western High, Boys, Washington, D. C.	496	240	1,020	2,370
4.	Ardmore High, Ardmore, Okla.	493	210	690	840
5.	New Trier High, 1st, Winnetka, Ill.	492	180	600	1,110
6.	Middletown High, Middletown, Conn.	490	150	530	1,610
7.	Blodgett Vocational High, 1st, Syracuse, N. Y.	488	120	360	1,080
8.	Eastern High, Washington, D. C.	487	90	180	1,430
9.	Evanston Township High, Evanston, Ill.	485	60	120	1,430
10.	Western High, Girls, Washington, D. C.	485	60	400	400
11.	Deerfield-Shields High, Highland Park, Ill.	484	30	590	1,190
12.	Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.	484	30	360	930
13.	Turlock Union High, 1st, Turlock, Calif.	483	...	400	1,100
14.	Central High, Bridgeport, Conn.	482	...	180	540
15.	Iowa City High, Iowa City, Iowa	482	...	270	1,030
16.	Poly. Prep. City Day School, Brooklyn, N. Y.	482	...	210	1,030
17.	Ridgewood High, 1st, Ridgewood, N. J.	480	...	150	150
18.	Richmond Hill High, Richmond Hill, N. Y.	479	...	...	810
19.	Kingswood School, W. Hartford, Conn.	473	...	...	340
DIVISION B (455-479)					
1.	Bonita Union High, La Verne, Calif.*	481	200	500	660
2.	New Trier High, 2nd, Winnetka, Ill.*	481	200	540	740
3.	Knoxville High, Knoxville, Tenn.*	480	180	640	640
4.	Malden High, 1st, Malden, Mass.	479	160	680	1,180
5.	Waukegan Township High, Waukegan, Ill.	478	140	640	640
6.	Bronxville High, Bronxville, N. Y.	476	120	380	630
7.	Logan City High, Boys, Sterling, Colo.	475	100	100	240
8.	Tech. High, Springfield, Mass.	474	80	100	100
9.	Malden High, 2nd, Malden, Mass.	473	60	340	690
10.	St. Paul Academy, St. Paul, Minn.	473	60	220	220
11.	Monson Academy, Monson, Mass.	471	40	220	220
12.	Watertown High, Girls, Watertown, S. Dak.	469	20	140	140
13.	Ridgewood High, 2nd, Ridgewood, N. J.	468	...	240	240
14.	Watertown High, Boys, Watertown, S. Dak.	468	...	120	470
15.	Central High, St. Paul, Minn.	466	...	100	600
16.	Y. M. C. A., 1st, South Bend, Ind.	466	...	240	240
17.	Stadium High, Boys, Tacoma, Wash.	462	...	120	300
18.	Blodgett Vocational High, 2nd, Syracuse, N. Y.	459	...	220	220
19.	Upper Darby High, Upper Darby, Pa.	459	...	140	140
20.	Omaha J. R. C., Omaha, Nebr.	458	...	80	80
21.	Mahoning High, Youngstown, Ohio	457	...	100	100
22.	New Trier High, Girls, Winnetka, Ill.	455	...	160	160
23.	Crosby High, Waterbury, Conn.	454	...	40	40
24.	Warren Harding High Jr. Var., Bridgeport, Conn.	454	...	190	190
25.	Turlock Union High, 2nd, Turlock, Calif.	450	...	100	340
26.	Lewis and Clark High, Spokane, Wash.	448	...	...	90
27.	Manistee High, Manistee, Mich.	445	...	...	190
28.	Wilby High, Boys, Waterbury, Conn.	443	...	...	...
29.	Lincoln High, Boys, Salina, Kans.	429	...	...	...
* Division A teams—Week ending March 7					
DIVISION C (Below 455)					
1.	Collinwood High, Cleveland, Ohio*	462	100	300	300
2.	Lincoln High, Girls, Salina, Kans.*	459	90	160	160
3.	Wilby High, Girls, Waterbury, Conn.*	458	80	180	180
4.	Dundee High, Dundee, Ill.	451	70	320	430
5.	Logan City High, Girls, Sterling, Colo.	451	70	100	100
6.	Pingry School R. C., Elizabeth, N. J.	450	60	100	100
7.	Bad Axe High, Bad Axe, Mich.	443	50	260	260
8.	Trinity School, New York, N. Y.	440	40	50	50
9.	Y. M. C. A., Kokomo, Ind.	426	30	50	50
10.	Y. M. C. A., 2nd, South Bend, Ind.	424	20	50	100
11.	Cleveland High, Girls, St. Louis, Mo.	407	10	70	70
12.	Rising Sun R. C., Kohler, Wis.	406	...	10	10
13.	Y. M. C. A., 3rd, South Bend, Ind.	382	...	...	...
* Division B teams—Week ending March 7					
DISQUALIFIED					
Longmont J. R. C. (incomplete returns).					
EXPERT DIVISION					
(2 Position)					
1.	Kemper Military School, 1st, Boonville, Mo.	901	100	390	890
2.	Kemper Military School, 2nd, Boonville, Mo.	867	90	300	570
3.	Knoxville High, Knoxville, Tenn.	863	80	290	290
4.	Grover Cleveland High, St. Louis, Mo.	856	70	230	520
5.	Malden High, Malden, Mass.	850	70	330	770
6.	Evanston Township High, 1st, Evanston, Ill.	848	60	240	620
7.	Kemper Military School, 3rd, Boonville, Mo.	848	60	170	330
8.	Poly. Prep. City Day School, Brooklyn, N. Y.	830	50	160	160
9.	Iowa City High, Iowa City, Iowa	824	40	90	90
10.	Lewis and Clark High, Spokane, Wash.	820	30	80	310
11.	Central High, Washington, D. C.	788	20	40	180
12.	Evanston Township, 2nd, Evanston, Ill.	785	10	10	10
13.	Bonita Union High, La Verne, Calif.	784	...	...	100

ANNA K. MILLER, DOWNEY, CALIF., FIRST TO RECEIVE SPECIAL SERVICE PIN

THE number of returns and inquiries as a result of the announcement carried in the February number of the *News* of the Special Service Pin for members performing some special service for the Corps was most gratifying. Hundreds of members have requested supplies of membership applications in order to qualify for this special pin decoration.

Special Service Pins are now being awarded to members of the Corps who are interested in increased enrollment and activity. This award, a gold finished pin with an enameled background and crossed guns, is presented to members who affiliate five additional new members, organize a rifle club, submit interesting articles for publication in the *News* columns, or cartoons and sketches for reproduction.

Several interesting articles have been submitted by our members. Anna K. Miller, of Downey, Calif., has the distinction of having received the first Special Service Pin for contributing to the *News*. Her article, as well as that submitted by Gloria F. Roupe, of Raymore, Mo., follows:

"Gentlemen: I have read in the *Junior News* about the Special Service Pin and how to earn it. It seems that I had to earn it some way. I have often been told that if I wanted a thing badly enough I could have it, no matter what it was, if I worked for it. I have done my best to write a short story on how I won my medal. I certainly hope this will be satisfactory enough to earn the much-wanted pin.

"Sincerely,

"ANNA K. MILLER."

THE PLEASURE THAT THE N. R. A. JUNIOR RIFLE CORPS HAS GIVEN ME

MY COUSIN and I joined the N. R. A. Junior Rifle Corps recently. We feel honored and proud to think that we are members of this great Association, and I know the rest of you feel the same way. The only disappointment was that we hadn't joined before.

You may guess that the first thing we did was to see who would be the first to win those wonderful looking medals shown in the little booklets sent to us when we put in our applications.

On the days we were seen trying earnestly for our rewards on our rifle range, you would also see a crowd of neighborhood children much interested in this new fun. Not only did the children enjoy this new competition, but also the older folks. We not only thought of the medals, but we enjoyed ourselves immensely.

After this fun was over, we still had the anxiety of waiting for the longed-for medals. We received them very soon, and much to our delight they were just as attractive looking or more as they were in the booklet.

This still wasn't the end of the pleasure, for we had admirers on every side. The

children almost envied us, and some of them decided right there and then to join.

ANNA K. MILLER,
Downey, Calif.

HOW I WON MY MEDALS

I AM JUST a little girl in the fourth grade. My Daddy always liked guns, and I do, too, so when I was 6 years old Dad bought me a little .22-caliber rifle and showed me how to shoot. I joined the Junior Rifle Corps at 7, and won the first three medals—Pro-Marksman, Marksman, and Sharpshooter—before I was 8 years of age.

I am now just 9 years old and have won the nine bars leading to Expert Rifleman; but it is sure hard for me to shoot standing. However, I hope to qualify by fall.

Dad says it takes a lot of practice and a little patience to learn how to shoot. I think he gives me plenty of practice; but it is good fun anyway.

GLORIA F. ROUPE,
Raymore, Mo.

EXPERT AND DISTINGUISHED RIFLEMEN

DURING the past month 31 Junior riflemen qualified as Expert Rifleman, completing all the intermediate stages fired in the four positions. We also have 4 Distinguished Riflemen to add to the honor roll, these members having demonstrated that qualifying scores can be made consistently and consecutively.

It will interest our many members to know that the new Marksman First-Class Bar for attachment to the Marksman medal is now available. This decoration fills the gap between the Marksman and Sharpshooter awards. With ten targets each scoring 20 points or better, qualifying for Pro-Marksman, ten targets 25 points or better qualifying for Marksman, and ten targets each scoring 35 points or better for Sharpshooter, it was the consensus of opinion of our leaders that a new stage be added to the course with conditions requiring ten targets, each scoring 30 points or better.

Junior Marksmen completing the Pro-Marksman and Marksman stages may now compete for the Marksman First-Class Bar before qualifying as Sharpshooters. Members who have completed the Sharpshooter stage in the course need not necessarily submit qualifying targets of the Marksman First-Class grade, but may have the award to complete their set of decorations by simply submitting 20 cents in payment for the bar.

The following have qualified as Expert and Distinguished Rifleman:

EXPERT RIFLEMEN

Richard Baird, Elyria, Ohio
Richard Gould, Elyria, Ohio
Maurice D. Olson, Maplewood, N. J.
Claude Steffey, Chicago, Ill.
Volney Howard, Mill Valley, Calif.
Howard M. Lammers, Jr., Washington, D. C.
F. J. Lindsey, Boonville, Mo.
J. S. Helm, Boonville, Mo.

Elliot Fansler, Greenwich, Conn.
John Francis McKay, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Edward Lofberg, Teaneck, N. J.
William Cole, Bangor, Me.
John V. Murray, New Brighton, N. Y.
Charles W. Brennan, Shoshoni, Wyo.
Clement Makielski, Mishawaka, Ind.
Barton O. Baker, Moline, Ill.
Ralph Bitter, East Orange, N. J.
Joe Maloney, Arcola, Ind.
Martin Bowman, Lexington, Ky.
Arvel O. Franz, St. Louis, Mo.
H. Foster, Boonville, Mo.
Hugh Van Valkenburgh, Chicago, Ill.
Harold S. Dion, Turlock, Calif.
George Seil, St. Louis, Mo.
Charles Good, St. Louis, Mo.
Kenneth Vontz, Worland, Wyo.
Jack V. Jennings, East Orange, N. J.
Ione Simpson, Council Bluffs, Iowa
Wesley Suman, Chicago, Ill.
Robert Wylie, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Lawrence Coyle, Coffeyville, Kans.

DISTINGUISHED RIFLEMEN

James L. P. McCallum, St. Louis, Mo.
Jack R. Vinson, Lebanon, Tenn.
Carter Johnston, Lexington, Ky.
Vincent Pfoser, St. Paul, Minn.

DEERFIELD-SHIELDS DEFEATS FORT SHERIDAN CHAMPIONS

THE Deerfield-Shields High School Rifle Team, of Highland Park, Ill., was all excited when the news that a challenge had been accepted with a crack Army team from the U. S. Army Reservation, Fort Sheridan, Ill. The match was scheduled to be fired on the Fort Sheridan range. Instead of the regular aperture front sight, to which these members were accustomed, the match conditions specified blade or post sights, which were entirely foreign to them. Two hours of steady practice were given by each team member, and although the scores turned in were much lower than usually experienced, the boys did improve.

On the morning of the match all men were assembled by 9:30 a. m., receiving final instructions. High scores were practically impossible due to the intensely cold range, poor light, and specific sights. Twenty shots prone were fired by each man, and from the start the match promised to be a close one. However, Deerfield took the lead, and it seemed as though the boys took on new interest, until at the end of the match a tabulation of scores found the Juniors to be 19 points in the lead. This match is the sixth consecutive victory for Deerfield during the season, and a return match has been scheduled to be fired strictly prone.

Individual scores, as well as the team totals, follow:

DEERFIELD-SHIELDS		COMPANY C, 2ND INF., FORT SHERIDAN	
Jim Butterworth ..	195	Sgt. Radonsky ..	189
Mavern Hamilton ..	195	Cpl. Donovan ..	188
Millard Hodgson ..	191	Cpl. Jaynes ..	187
Don Clark ..	189	1st Sgt. Leshnick ..	187
Bob Williams ..	187	Sgt. Miles ..	187
Total	957	Total	928

FROM PRO-MARKSMAN TO MIDSHIPMAN

By SAM MOORE

This is the third of four series of short articles contributed by Sam Moore of the United States Naval Academy.

Sam having reviewed his many local experiences and accomplishments while at Newtonville, Mass., now coaches a private camp to the National Championship, and sets out to establish a consecutive bull's-eye record.

PART THREE

CAMP PERRY in 1935 was a big disappointment; my team could not go. The individual who had promised to send us out if we won the National Championship failed to deliver, although we had made good three times over. We were pretty bitter about it—the old spirit was gone—so I disbanded the unit. We still shot, but not as a team.

Spare time began to accumulate; so when Dr. Baste asked me to captain the rifle team of the Boston Rifle and Revolver Club, I accepted. Since I was some 20 years junior to most of the other members, I wondered how it would work out, but their viewpoints were at least as young as mine, and, recalling some of the practical jokers, perhaps younger. Shooters seem to acquire gray hairs gracefully. We swept a five-match series with the Marine Corps at the Boston Navy Yard, and during our visits I became very much interested in that splendid organization.

In January, 1926, I attempted to shoot 3,000 consecutive bull's-eyes. My front sight carried away and spilled one so close to the line that I preferred to fire again rather than claim a doubtful record. Three weeks later I put 3,000 down the groove in a little over seven hours, the daylight and the ammunition supply failing at about the same time.

Through the efforts of General Reckord and Mr. H. H. Goebel I received a gold medal from the President of the United States for establishing this record. Mr. Coolidge presented it to me on the White House lawn. All in a few brief minutes, clicking cameras, the quiet words of the perfect Chief Executive, my own voice saying, "Thank you, sir." Then he smiled, spoke again, but what I had seen in his eyes rendered me inarticulate; I could only answer with a smile.

The summer of 1926 I went to Camp Mashnee, a sailing camp in Buzzard's Bay, and organized a rifle team which won the Summer Camp's Championship with a perfect score. None of the team members had ever shot before, but they showed a keen interest in the shooting game and came through under pressure very well. They were fine boys.

Good camps are splendid things for boys. Their development is a fascinating thing to watch. It is so easy to leave an idea around a group of boys which they will avidly seize and enthusiastically proclaim as their own. It is impossible to drive them; so simple to guide them. If you are absolutely square and on the level, thinking with them and not for them, you can get amazing results.

The Mashnee outfit was my last civilian team. I had decided to follow the military

profession, and to that end planned to obtain a commission in the United States Marine Corps. I won an appointment to the United States Naval Academy and on June 17, 1927, became a midshipman.

NO. 17—INDIVIDUAL SCHOLASTIC CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH, FEBRUARY 16
(129 Entries)

Conditions.—Open to undergraduates only; 40 shots prone, metallic sights. To the winner, the title "Interscholastic Gallery Rifle Champion, 1931," the Gooding trophy, and a silver medal; second to tenth, bronze medals; percentage medals.

No.	Name and address	Score
1.	Louis Ponticell, Chicago, Ill.	400
2.	Oscar Dystel, Bridgeport, Conn.	399
3.	Jim Butterworth, Highland Park, Ill.	399
4.	Robert Cissell, Indianapolis, Ind.	399
5.	Wesley Suman, Chicago, Ill.	398
6.	Donald Cook, Turlock, Calif.	397
7.	Oscar Siegel, Washington, D. C.	397
8.	William Hanley, Newell, Pa.	396
9.	William Collins, Washington, D. C.	395
10.	Walter McCaddon, Washington, D. C.	395
11.	R. C. Adams, Bridgeport, Conn.	395
12.	Downing Jenks, St. Paul, Minn.	394
13.	Billy Kitch, Tucson, Ariz.	394
14.	P. O. Klauber, New York City, N. Y.	394
15.	Carl Cone, Iowa City, Iowa	394
16.	Harold Heinkel, Evanston, Ill.	394
17.	Arnold Hamstad, Turlock, Calif.	393
18.	Alonso Thomas, Washington, D. C.	393
19.	Robert Perkins, Fresno, Calif.	392
20.	Noel Castle, Washington, D. C.	392
21.	Leonard Nitz, Evanston, Ill.	392
22.	Waldo Coyle, Fresno, Calif.	392
23.	James Smith, Far Rockaway, N. Y.	392
24.	Ira Holland, Chicago, Ill.	391
25.	Arthur Worsock, St. Louis, Mo.	391
26.	Richard White, Kansas City, Mo.	391
27.	Howard Lammers, Washington, D. C.	390
28.	A. G. Peters, New York City	390
29.	Charles Potter, Washington, D. C.	390
30.	Howard Baker, Washington, D. C.	389
31.	Henry Pike, Washington, D. C.	389
32.	Howard Tuthill, Bronx, N. Y.	388
33.	Robert Wilcox, Washington, D. C.	388
34.	John McDowell, Kenilworth, Ill.	388
35.	Clyde Smith, Washington, D. C.	388
36.	S. J. Hanford, Washington, D. C.	388
37.	Robert Glass, Washington, D. C.	388
38.	Poster Wilkinson, Washington, D. C.	387
39.	Russell J. Scott, W. Hartford, Conn.	387
40.	D. Rosenberg, New York City, N. Y.	387
41.	Clifford Morcom, Jr., W. Hartford, Conn.	386
42.	David Lott, Evanston, Ill.	385
43.	John Ludlum, Washington, D. C.	385
44.	Wendell Swanson, S. Minneapolis, Minn.	385
45.	Howard Jordan, Kenilworth, Ill.	385
46.	Albert Carlton, Iowa City, Iowa	385
47.	Thomas Johansen, Kenilworth, Ill.	385
48.	V. Warren, New York City, N. Y.	385
49.	Brown Dobyns, Jacksonville, Ill.	385
50.	Paul McNeill, St. Louis, Mo.	384
51.	Jack Theban, Mill Valley, Calif.	384
52.	Noland Dickson, Youngstown, Ohio	384
53.	Howard Zarfos, Elizabethtown, Pa.	384
54.	James Fulton, Waukegan, Ill.	384
55.	Robert Booth, Washington, D. C.	384
56.	Robert Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio	384

57.	William Smythe, Kenilworth, Ill.	382
58.	Gerald Parker, Kenilworth, Ill.	382
59.	Vincent Tiefenbrunn, St. Louis, Mo.	382
60.	Albert Crowell, Washington, D. C.	381
61.	C. A. Barnett, Jr., New York City, N. Y.	381
62.	Clinton Demmon, Kenilworth, Ill.	381
63.	Stewart Waring, Evanston, Ill.	381
64.	Arthur West, Kenilworth, Ill.	380
65.	Benson McMamara, Waukegan, Ill.	380
66.	Owens Chambers, Washington, D. C.	380
67.	Charles Good, St. Louis, Mo.	379
68.	Thurber Van Cise, Youngstown, Ohio	379
69.	Don Alford, Kenilworth, Ill.	379
70.	Harry Stiles, Waukegan, Ill.	378
71.	Roy Friend, Yakima, Wash.	378
72.	Andrew Stenros, Waukegan, Ill.	378
73.	John Lutz, Sterling, Colo.	378
74.	Stanley Warner, Fresno, Calif.	378
75.	A. Kleinfeld, New York City, N. Y.	377
76.	Dail Mullins, St. Louis, Mo.	376
77.	John Jefferson, Highland Park, Ill.	376
78.	Grant Ehrlick, Kenilworth, Ill.	375
79.	Vincent Tilton, Washington, D. C.	374
80.	Fran Campagna, Corte Madera, Calif.	374
81.	Walter Kreienheder, St. Louis, Mo.	374
82.	John Kock, St. Louis, Mo.	373
83.	J. Warhola, New York City, N. Y.	372
84.	I. Frischwasser, New York City, N. Y.	372
85.	George Fremont, St. Louis, Mo.	371
86.	L. Middlebrook Smith, W. Hartford, Conn.	370
87.	Robert Johnson, Waukegan, Ill.	370
88.	Eugene Webster, Ross, Calif.	370
89.	Clarence Hockettweiler, Waukegan, Ill.	367
90.	Robert Jaffka, St. Louis, Mo.	364
91.	Kenneth Sexaner, Pittsburgh, Pa.	364
92.	Rachael Tripp, Sterling, Colo.	363
93.	Jean Munro, Kenilworth, Ill.	363
94.	Kenneth Sexton, St. Louis, Mo.	362
95.	Vernon Keller, St. Louis, Mo.	362
96.	John Locke, W. Hartford, Conn.	362
97.	James Miller, St. Louis, Mo.	356
98.	Raymond Schwan, St. Louis, Mo.	355
99.	Ray Thomas, St. Louis, Mo.	351
100.	Robert Erkliden, St. Louis, Mo.	335
101.	Henry Diel, St. Louis, Mo.	335
102.	Cressy Murray, Los Angeles, Calif.	328

NO. 19—INDIVIDUAL MILITARY SCHOOL CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH, FEBRUARY 17
(42 Entries)

Conditions.—Open to students of military schools. To the winner, the title "Military Schools Gallery Rifle Champion, 1931," and a silver medal; second to tenth, bronze medals; percentage medals.

No.	Name and address	Score
1.	Thornwell Jacobs, Jr., Culver, Ind.	586
2.	Robert Hoskins, Jr., Culver, Ind.	574
3.	Ira Martin, Culver, Ind.	569
4.	R. L. Loftin, Boonville, Mo.	567
5.	Frank Miller, Jr., Culver, Ind.	564
6.	Robert Patrick, Culver, Ind.	561
7.	George M. Borg, Culver, Ind.	561
8.	A. J. McGuire, Boonville, Mo.	561
9.	James Bender, Culver, Ind.	557
10.	James Bonine, Culver, Ind.	554
11.	D. M. Campbell, Boonville, Mo.	553
12.	Vincent Pfoser, St. Paul, Minn.	553
13.	Julian Underwood, Culver, Ind.	552
14.	Ivan Mayer, Culver, Ind.	552
15.	H. Foster, Boonville, Mo.	551
16.	Robert Scott, Culver, Ind.	550
17.	Arthur Frost, Jr., Culver, Ind.	549
18.	Harry Damon, Culver, Ind.	548
19.	Alan Kelsey, Culver, Ind.	547

20.	J. J. Knittel, Boonville, Mo.	544
21.	J. H. Holmes, Boonville, Mo.	544
22.	John Burnes, Culver, Ind.	543
23.	Harry Wood, Honolulu, T. H.	542
24.	Henry Afong, Honolulu, T. H.	541
25.	Charles Fuller, Roswell, N. Mex.	541
26.	Robert Walker, Blackstone, Va.	531
27.	Herbert Cohn, Culver, Ind.	526
28.	Robert Nichols, Culver, Ind.	525
29.	Franklin Ogden, Culver, Ind.	523
30.	James Brandt, Honolulu, T. H.	520
31.	Edward Young, Honolulu, T. H.	518
32.	C. L. Husted, Boonville, Mo.	512
33.	Eli Nahulu, Honolulu, T. H.	501
34.	Joseph Kaohi, Honolulu, T. H.	501
35.	Ira Hutchinson, Honolulu, T. H.	500
36.	Libert DuPont, Honolulu, T. H.	494
37.	Alexander Kane, Honolulu, T. H.	483

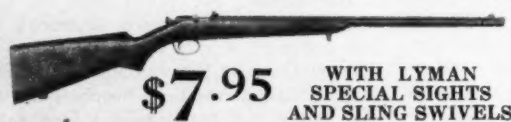
DISQUALIFIED—REGULATIONS NOT COMPLIED WITH
38. W. F. Brown, Boonville, Mo.

After experiencing the hardships encountered by every rifle team in its early stages, the Manistee High School Rifle Team, of Manistee, Mich., can boast of a gallery range, two Winchester rifles, and a substantial club treasury. This accomplishment is worthy of mention because each and every member has given his best toward making the club a success. Through the supervision of Instructor V. C. Simons the members put on a benefit movie, thereby raising \$80 toward the club funds. Not satisfied with this amount, additional funds were gathered together by staging a "clean-up day." The boys borrowed trucks and canvassed the town for rags and junk, which was certainly an indication of their determination to raise the necessary money to supply the club with first-class equipment.

Secretary McKinley writes that the task of finding an indoor range was far from smooth. For a time it seemed that every suitable location was rejected for one reason or another. After much scouting the remains of an old range used by a National Guard outfit twenty years ago was found in the basement of a local theater. Together the members cleaned the range and set up their equipment, which will serve until the weather permits them to get out on their fine outdoor range.

THE GREATEST VALUE IN A .22-CAL. WINCHESTER RIFLE EVER OFFERED TO OUR MEMBERS

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SPECIAL SIGHTS
AND SLING SWIVELS

WITH LYMAN SIGHTS—SPECIAL LYMAN 42 RECEIVER SIGHT, IVORY OR GOLD BEAD FRONT SIGHT (SPECIFY WHEN ORDERING) AND SLING SWIVELS FOR THE ARMY SLING. Has 23-inch Winchester-proof barrel, gracefully tapered and full pistol grip stock. Handles .22 Short, .22 Long and .22 Long Rifle Rim Fire Cartridges interchangeably. Rifled and Targeted by same method as WINCHESTER 52.

1,000 MODEL 59 WINCHESTER RIFLES FOR 1,000 RIFLEMEN

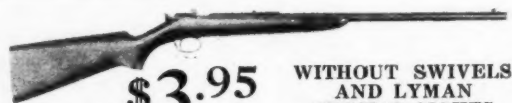
WITHOUT SPECIAL LYMAN SIGHTS AND SLING SWIVELS

This rifle does not have the SPECIAL LYMAN SIGHTS AND SLING SWIVELS as the one pictured above but a SPORTING REAR SIGHT WITH SLIDING ELEVATOR AND LYMAN SILVER BEAD FRONT SIGHT. Has the same barrel and stock as the HIGHER PRICE gun and will fire all types of .22-cal. Rim Fire Cartridges interchangeably. EACH RIFLE CARRIES WITH IT THE WINCHESTER AND N. R. A. SERVICE COMPANY "GUARANTEE" OF ACCURACY AND DEPENDABILITY.

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WASHINGTON



Conducted by E. F. Mitchell

Four Police Pistol Leagues in Action

AS A MEANS of satisfying the popular demand from many police departments, and to stimulate revolver competition against other police pistol teams, the Police Division of the N. R. A. has organized four police pistol leagues.

In brief, the league plan is just this. The police teams are given a schedule which shows the date on which they are to shoot against each other police club in the league. They only have to shoot against one club each week. Every club in the league fires one match against every other club. The standings at the end of each week are based on the number of matches won—just like a baseball league. The aggregate score from week to week has nothing to do with the final outcome. The club which has won the most matches in its respective league is the winner.

The National Police Pistol League consists of the following police teams: Los Angeles Police, D. & H. Railroad Police, Hartford Police Team No. 1, Hartford Police Team No. 2, New York Police Team No. 1, New York Police Team No. 2, and Massachusetts State Police. This league was opened to teams of four firing members from the regularly organized police force of any city, county or State in the United States, or sheriff department, or of any regularly organized industrial police department. Members of the team must have been bona fide members of their respective police forces, and have served for at least six months prior to January 1, 1931.

In the National League the course of fire will consist of two scores of 5 shots each, slow fire, one minute per shot; two scores of 5 shots each, timed fire, 20 seconds per score; two scores of 5 shots each, rapid fire, 10 seconds per score; all at 20 yards, the 20-yard target to be used in all stages.

The police teams may use any pistol or revolver, caliber .32 or larger, as sold by the manufacturers, provided that for the purpose of suiting the grip to the hand of the individual, it may be taped, and a small block may be fitted behind the trigger guard. Target sights suitable for holster wear may be used. Barrel length can not be greater than 6½ inches. To the winning team in the National League an appropriately engraved silver trophy cup will be awarded, and four silver medals to the team members and one silver

medal to the team captain. Bronze medals will be awarded to the second and third teams.

The contestants in Inter-State Police League A consist of seven California police departments and one from Utah, the entries being Richmond Police, Palo Alto Police, Piedmont Police, Berkeley Police, Santa Rosa Police, Sacramento Police, Oakland Police and the Salt Lake City Police.

Inter-State Police League B consists of the Englewood, N. J. Police; Neptune, N. J. Police; North Bergen, N. J. Police; Bedford, N. Y. Police; and Police Teams No. 1 and No. 2 from Fargo, N. Dak.

Inter-State Police League C consists of the following five police departments: Washington, D. C.; Dayton, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Boston, Mass. and the Massachusetts State Police.

The Inter-State League is open to police teams of as many as seven men and a team captain the five high total scores to count for record. No team whose aggregate scores in the police pistol team matches at Camp Perry since 1923, having been 1,000 points or over, were permitted to enter in the State League.

In the Inter-State League each police officer shall fire 20 shots, 5 on a target in each match, slow fire at 20 yards.

As in the National League, an appropriately engraved silver trophy cup will be awarded to the winning team in each of the Inter-State Leagues, and seven silver medals to the team members and one to the team captain. Bronze medals to be awarded to the second and third teams.

POLICE OF COLUMBUS, OHIO, USING NEW RANGE

THE Columbus, Ohio, interior police range is located in the basement of the Police Administration Building. The range room is about 85 feet long, 12 feet wide across the range and opens out back of the firing counter to a width of roughly 27 feet. This spread at the rear affords ample assembly space without interference with the shooter. A glass partitioned office with closet and shelves grants a business place for the officer in command and safe storage for targets, records and range property. The firing counter running entirely across the range proper, is so placed

that from pistol muzzle to target is full and exactly 20 yards. The counter is shelved and cupboarded with doors toward the assembly room, for miscellaneous storage. There is a wide angled base extending outward 6 inches to form a toe mark for the shooter, at the same time preventing him getting a knee or body brace against the counter when firing.

The target backing is of 9/16-inch steel plate, brazed and riveted, extending from the concreted ceiling beam to the concrete floor. The center plate does not come to the side walls by about 2 feet. The wing plates, 30 inches in width, overlap the center plate and are set back 24 inches, thus effectually stopping all bullets but allowing passageway to the back of the target and windows in the rear wall.

The entire room has concrete floor, steel and concrete ceiling, and brick side walls and is 90 per cent sound-proofed by a covering of pin-holed steel sheeting fastened to slats, which slats are in turn fastened to the walls and ceiling, giving an air space between the pin-holed sheeting and the backing. When the range room doors are closed, black powder loads fired in .38 Special and .45-caliber can not be heard in the room above nor in the adjoining basement rooms. The lighting system is splendid. There are six gangs of four lights each, strung across the range and placed in ceiling troughs or channels so constructed that the target, any part of the range, or the entire range can be flooded with light without any of the lights themselves being seen by the shooter—i.e., no direct light hits the shooter's eyes when he stands at the firing point. A target carrier is yet to be installed, after which the Columbus, Ohio, range will rank with the best.

Capt. Floyd Smith is in charge of instruction and will be assisted by Patrolman Glenn Hoover, who was with the Columbus Police Team attending the Police School at Camp Perry in 1929.

The 330 policemen are armed with the Colt Official Police Revolver, .38 Special, 5-inch barrel, blued finish, and, incidentally, the Franklin County (Ohio) sheriff's force are using the same arm, thus making standardized arm and ammunition for both county and city officers.

The sheriff's force also has a range in the basement of the Court House.

MINNEAPOLIS POLICE SHOW GOOD MARKS ON PISTOL RANGE

OUT of the 470 active members of the Minneapolis Police Department who have been taking pistol instruction from Detective George Henseler, 405 have qualified as Marksmen or better.

Sixty-five men have failed to finish their course, but they will be kept on the range until they know their pistol and their targets.

Detective Henseler reports the following marks: 12 men qualified as Expert Marksmen, 168 as Marksmen, 155 as Sharpshooters, and 22 of the total number to qualify have become experts with the rifle.

The range has used 45,000 rounds of .22-

caliber ammunition and 35,000 rounds of .38-caliber ammunition.

Since the first of the year Mr. Henseler has given instruction in rifle-shooting, machine-gun shooting and riot-gun shooting. An inducement to the members of the department to brush up on their shooting has come in the way of days off during vacation. For a man who shoots 70 or better he gets a day extra; 80 or better, two days, and 90 or better, three days.

The firing has been over the long and short range, at slow and rapid fire, and at the regulation targets and the silhouette of a man.

BOSTON POLICE PISTOL TEAM OUT-SHOOT MASSACHUSETTS NATIONAL GUARD

RECENTLY on the Boston Police Indoor Revolver Range, a team consisting of six of the Boston police officers fired a match against six of the Massachusetts National Guard, 101st Infantry.

Course of fire—10 shots slow fire at 25 yards and 10 shots rapid fire, 11 seconds per string, at 15 yards. The Standard American 25-yard target was used. The police officers used the Colt .38-caliber Special revolver, while the National Guard Team used the .45-caliber automatic pistol.

Scores of the match follow:

Boston Police Team:	Slow	Rapid	Total
E. H. Vail	87	94	181
J. H. Cloran	93	93	186
A. K. Adair	95	92	187
E. J. Seibolt	94	85	179
T. J. Kavansgh	93	91	184
W. T. Desmond	98	95	193
	560	550	1,110

MASS. N. G. 101st Infantry:	Slow	Rapid	Total
W. Greene	95	75	170
F. Russell	82	78	160
J. Ahearn	84	96	180
T. Manning	80	85	165
W. Peters	77	83	160
B. Lyons	92	89	181
	510	506	1,015

POLICE PISTOL TEAMS ACTIVE IN NEW JERSEY

TWO matches were fired by pistol teams representing the Sea Girt Rifle and Pistol Club last week, an even break resulting when they defeated the Neptune Township Police Team 1,412 x 1,500 to 1,326 x 1,500. In the first match fired the Township blue-coats were considerably off form, the only outstanding performance by them being recorded by their instructor, Jim O'Rourke, Monmouth County police pistol champion. Jim perforated the Army L targets used in the match for a total of 285 points. For the clubmen, Range Officer Herman Schmactenberger excelled, with a 287 x 300 tally to his credit when the smoke cleared away. Art Freer, Merle Simpson, and Frank Barry also did 280 or better. Second high man on the Township team was Applegate, who came through with 272 x 300.

On Lincoln's Birthday the entire membership of the Sea Girt Rifle and Pistol Club was invited to Wilburtha by Col. Norman Schwartzkopf. After a tour of the training school and a surprise of a chicken dinner

served for all, the local lads stacked up against the State Police first pistol team, excepting Sergeant Gribben, who incidentally turned in an almost perfect score of 296 x 300. But 25 points separated the two teams at the final tally. Sergeant Salz, who has recorded perfect 300 scores during practice, was second high man on his team and second high in the match. He started with 99 points in the long range slow fire, dropped but two points in the long-range rapid-fire stage, but could only scrape 96 in the 45-foot event.

Arthur Freer was the Sea Girt high man, 291 x 300 being credited to his targets. Herman Schmactenberger and Capt. Jim O'Rourke tied for second position with 287's. Two perfect targets were recorded during the two matches. Schmactenberger, of the Sea Girt Club, came through with 100 x 100 in the long range slow fire, while Corporal Lewis, of the State Police, duplicated this feat.

The score of the two matches:

SEA GIRT RIFLE AND PISTOL CLUB	
Simpson	282
Taboski	277
Barry	280
Freer	286
Schmactenberger	287
	1,412

NEPTUNE TOWNSHIP POLICE	
Megill	259
Bangert	250
Wardell	260
Applegate	272
Jas. O'Rourke	285
	1,326

NEW JERSEY STATE POLICE	
Sgt. Gribben	296
Tr. Miller	286
Tr. Freeman	290
Corpl. Lewis	292
Sgt. Salz	293
	1,459

SEA GIRT RIFLE AND PISTOL CLUB	
Freer	291
White	283
Taboski	281
Schmactenberger	292
Jas. O'Rourke	287
	1,434

N. R. A. NEWS

(Continued from page 32)

TRI-COUNTY RIFLE TOURNAMENT WELL UNDER WAY

EACH week during February and March the eleven 6-man teams of the Tri-County Rifle Tournament have been competing shoulder-to-shoulder over the 50-yard indoor range of New York National Guard Armory at Glens Falls, N. Y. The teams—Granville, Company K, Owls, Aces, Glens Falls Legion, Antlers, Skowhegans, Trail Blazers, K. of P., Lake George Legion, and Adirondack Rifle Club—have fired some very close matches in this series.

The strong Owls team lost a match and a tie for first place with the undefeated Granville team by one premature shot into the ceiling. The Aces consist of game protectors of the local district. The predominating arms used are the 52 Winchester and the Savage N. R. A. 19, but Company K used the Service Springfield and a reduced load of 13 grains' weight du Pont No. 80 powder behind the .30-30-caliber 170-grain soft-point bullet, and one shooter used a 12C Remington repeater.

The target used has a black of practically

2-inch diameter that scores ten points. Outside of this the tournament is conducted under N. R. A. rules. The course of fire is 5 shots each in three stages—prone, kneeling and standing—with iron sights.

In the opening match the following team scores were recorded (team possible, 900 points):

WINNER		LOSER	
Granville	824	Company K	822
Granville	814	Owls	812
Company K	825	Adirondack	823
Aces	822	Adirondack	776

After the second set-to the five teams which had fired five matches rated as follows: Granville, no losses; Owls, one loss; Aces, two losses; Skowhegans, three losses; and the Glens Falls Legion, two lost and three won.

The feature of the third meet was the high score of the Owls team, when they defeated Company K, 843 to 831. The standings of the leading teams remained unaltered, with Granville still undefeated. These matches are scheduled to be finished by April 8. At the time of going to press the complete standings are as follows:

Team	Won	Lost	To shoot	Percentage
Granville	6	0	4	1.000
Owls	5	2	3	.714
Aces	5	3	2	.625
Skowhegans	3	3	4	.500
Company K	6	3	1	.666
Trail Blazers	0	6	4	.000
G. F. Amer. Legion	3	4	3	.428
Lake George A. L.	1	5	4	.166
Knights of Pythias	0	2	8	.000
Adirondack Rifle Club	3	3	4	.500

A BOAST AND A CHALLENGE

THE Elgin (Ill.) National Watch Company Employees' Gun Club have at the present time more than 50 active members shooting weekly in a variety of competitions. It admits being the most promising young gun club in the country affiliated with the N. R. A., because it is sponsored by a great organization, and built on a foundation of sportsmanship.

In the rifle division there is the Advisory Council Trophy, which offers some real competition, for it is strictly a team shoot, and every man is eligible for a berth on one team or another according to his rating. Each group elects its own captain, who is generally picked for leadership. While he is competing for trophies, members are also establishing an average for the handicap shoots, which are held at the close of the winter season. Each year the watch company donates four beautiful Legionnaire watches, which each man has an equal chance to win. Toward the latter part of March each year the winter season closes officially with a banquet, at which time all honors and awards are distributed.

So far pistol-shooting has all been individual, but with two nice cups to shoot for, one for senior shooters and the other for juniors, there is plenty of keen rivalry.

That admission, of course, will mean that it will be all set to accept any rifle or pistol matches that will be coming its way. If any N. R. A. rifle or revolver club would like some honest-to-goodness competition, just drop a line or two to the secretary, Joseph J. Hebeisen, 320 Billings Street, Elgin, Ill.



DIRECTOR CIVILIAN MARKSMANSHIP

Conducted by Lt.-Col. J. M. Coward

ADDRESS: DIRECTOR CIVILIAN MARKSMANSHIP, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE SMALL-ARMS FIRING SCHOOL

A CAREFUL study of the list of graduates of the Small-Arms Firing School held at Camp Perry, Ohio, August 25 to August 30, 1930, as shown in War Department memorandum dated December 1, 1930, shows much interesting information. The total attendance at the School was 1,599, representing every State except South Dakota and including the District of Columbia, Porto Rico, and Hawaii. Of this number, 1,232 or 77 per cent were recommended by the School Director as qualified instructors in small-arms firing.

There were 28 States whose average was above this general average, and 22 States falling below. Hawaii, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Porto Rico, Rhode Island, and Vermont each attained the enviable record of 100 per cent, all of their students being recommended as instructors. Of this group Louisiana, by reason of having the largest attendance, was given the number one position.

Of the Corps Areas, 7 were rated above average and 3 below average, led by the 2nd Corps Area, with a general average of 86.6 per cent.

The total attendance of 1,599 was a gain of 215 over the year 1929, and the prospects indicate a still larger attendance for 1931.

Capt. Walter G. Layman, U. S. Army, who has been Director of the Small-Arms Firing School for the past four years, will again direct the school this year. As Captain Layman is generally recognized as one of the outstanding instructors in this subject, all in attendance will be assured of the best possible instruction.

In order to increase the comfort of students, this office is making contracts for portable bleacher seats for use at the school. These seats come in units, thus permitting the necessary additions from year to year, to take care of the anticipated increase of attendance at the Small-Arms Firing School.

REQUISITIONS AND AFFILIATIONS

A LARGE number of clubs have not paid their 1931 affiliation dues to the National Rifle Association, and as a result many requisitions are being held up in this office. No issues of ammunition or supplies can be approved until these clubs shall have reaffiliated. This not only inconveniences this office but it also prevents such clubs from receiving

an early issue of supplies, which obviously delays the opening of the 1931 outdoor shooting season. Check over your club files and if you have not sent in your club dues, do so at once, as this office feels quite certain that you do not want any unnecessary delays to prevent you from getting an early start on the range. How about that requisition for the 1931 supplies? Have you sent it in properly executed? An occasional check and double check of the club's files in order to discover unsigned shipping tickets and unanswered communications will prevent unnecessary correspondence and keep the records of your club in proper order.

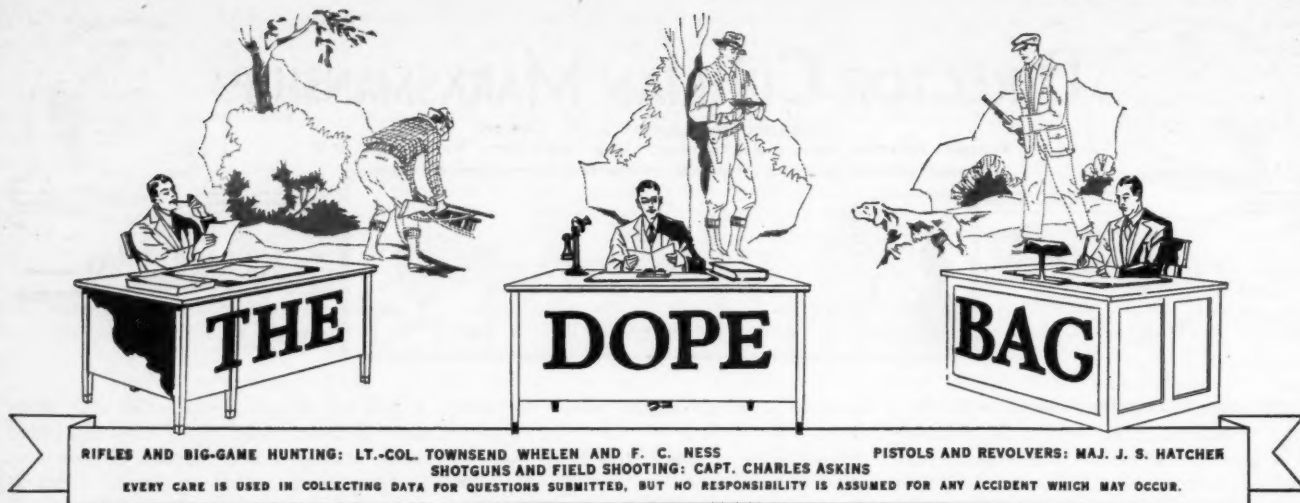
SURPLUS EQUIPMENT

MANY rifle clubs are availing themselves of the opportunity of returning the surplus Government equipment which was issued to them and for which they have no present needs. Through this method the clubs are reducing their property accountability and responsibility for this equipment. It is a very wise procedure as in many instances property which is not in use deteriorates very rapidly or becomes lost or carried away through error, and the club is required to make payment for this unaccounted-for property. Another request is, therefore, being made to all clubs to make a recheck and to ask for instructions for the return to an arsenal of all property not needed by the club for the conduct of rifle practice. The many new clubs now on the waiting list for supplies should make a very careful estimate of the club's requirements in the way of equipment before placing their requisitions for the same. The items under "Issues," in Paragraph 11 of Army Regulations 850-100, are available for issue to clubs in so far as appropriations permit. Clubs should not requisition these items unless they desire to use them. This office suggests that rifle clubs requisition only such articles as are necessary to meet the requirements of the club. By following this suggestion the club will save the extra cost of transportation and lessen the chances of the property becoming lost. There is, also, another reason why clubs should not carry surplus equipment and that is this: the Director of Civilian Marksmanship has only a limited amount of rifle-club equipment, and if this is retained by clubs which are not utilizing

it they are depriving some other club of its use. In other words, don't draw equipment simply because it is in the table of allowances if you do not intend to use it. This is particularly true of range equipment. If the club has no indoor range and does not contemplate the construction of one in the immediate future, there is no necessity of asking for indoor target carriers. The same principle also applies to outdoor-range equipment. If the club has no outdoor range or is using a range which is already equipped, it should not ask for such items as outdoor target carriers, marking disks, ricochet, and danger flags. Requisition only what is necessary for your club's present requirements, as in all probability there will be little or no difficulty in securing necessary equipment when needed.

SHIPPING TICKETS

AT THIS season of the year when hundreds of shipments of supplies are being forwarded by the arsenals to rifle clubs, our main difficulty is getting signed copies of these tickets from the club secretaries to apply as club vouchers. These signed copies of shipping tickets are necessary in order to complete the club's records in this office, and the records of the arsenals making the shipment. Unless these shipping tickets are sent in immediately upon receipt of the supplies, it becomes necessary for this office to write to the club requesting their return. The limited personnel, together with the great volume of work which is stacking up at this time renders it manifestly impossible to approve all the requisitions for supplies and at the same time conduct the voluminous correspondence with the clubs concerning these shipping tickets. This office understands the many problems confronting the clubs in their efforts to get an early start in spring shooting, and for that reason wishes to devote as much effort as is humanly possible to the issuing of supplies so that the shooting program will not be unnecessarily retarded, but any extraneous or unnecessary correspondence will slow up this work. Try to help us help you by promptly attending to all matters concerning your club, for by mutual co-operation we shall all be greatly benefited.



A Free Service to Target, Big Game and Field Shots — All questions answered directly by mail

There's a Reason

By TOWNSEND WHELEN

I HAVE a wish that you will please make a few things clear to me, as well as many other members of the N. R. A.

I want to say first that I am the son of a Swedish immigrant; on father's side, several hundred years of hunters; on mother's side, my folks were in this country since 1682.

They were pioneers and riflemen, and a Conestoga wagon carried them westward. That's that. Here is the point. You are giving out a good deal of information that seems to be inconsistent, to say the least.

I have noticed so many times in the past year or two, that in your Dope Bag replies to the members, you practically ignore questions concerning the Russian rifle.

Once you wrote me that this rifle was not accurate enough for long-range work on coyotes.

I took your advice in good faith, until the inconsistencies began to show up, and then I ordered a Russian rifle from the D. C. M. It proved to be a splendid shooting rifle. Now I have two.

I have three Krag, and an Enfield, 1917. These are very good. I find that I shoot them well. With a good rest I get 2-inch groups at 100 yards with them all, with sights as issued. This includes that rear sight on the Russian that you think is so horrid.

One gets tired of hearing so much about those infernal micrometer sights; they have no place on a sporting rifle. I have never yet seen one that was lined up, at a critical time. And a lot of us are getting sick of so much steam blowing off concerning that confounded .30-06. I'd much rather have a Russian rifle and its good ammunition, if I could get cheap fodder.

The D. C. M. wants to sell the 7.62 rifles; the N. R. A. boys want good rifles; for goodness' sake, can't you say anything about it that is good, at all?—W. F.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). In the course of a year, the number of Dope Bag letters that I write in answer to N. R. A. correspondents runs into the thousands. The original letters and carbon copies of my replies are sent to the Editor, and from

these he selects the most generally interesting letters for publication.

In reading the letters that are published in the Dope Bag Department, the rifleman must make allowance for the fact that they are letters written as replies to other letters. They are not written primarily as articles for publication. To frame a satisfactory reply to any letter, I must not only consider the specific questions asked in the letter, but also the character and condition of the writer as revealed by the language of his letter, its wording, handwriting, and even the paper on which it is written. All these things reveal a great deal, much more, in fact, than the copy of the letter in cold type reveals. Not all of every original letter is always published in the Dope Bag Department. It is obvious that the same reply should not be given to a beginner that is given to an experienced rifleman, even though both may ask the same specific question.

If these facts are not considered, then anyone who reads the Dope Bag Department for several years will, no doubt, discover some things which may appear to him as inconsistencies, whereas, if we consider to whom they are written, they are really not so.

In addition to this, our knowledge of arms and ammunition is constantly increasing. Scientific experiments and research every once in a while prove that some thing we believed to be so in the past is not strictly so at all, and thus the information on a certain subject given out in one year may differ considerably from that given out several years later. This, however, is rather rare, and such radical discoveries and changes are usually made the subject of a special article when they occur.

As examples of apparent inconsistencies, take two cases which occur quite frequently in answering Dope Bag letters.

First case. A letter is received from a man asking for information on the Krag, Russian, and Model 1917 rifles. It is obvious from the letter that the writer has had little or no previous experience with rifles; that he is probably a new N. R. A.

member who has discovered that these three rifles can be bought very cheaply through the D. C. M. From the handwriting and paper, it is evident that he is not well off, and perhaps that he has little education. Such a letter almost always reveals whether or not a writer has a mechanical training or mechanical mind or not, and this is one of the most important factors of all in answering a letter. In this case, the letter reveals that the writer is not mechanically trained. The reply to this letter will strongly recommend the Krag rifle. It may even condemn the Russian and the 1917 if the writer seems to have a decided preference for one or the other of these, because I think that such a man will have much better success, become more interested, and eventually stand more chance of developing into a real rifleman if he starts out with the Krag. This for the following reasons: The ammunition for the Krag is cheaper and is easier to obtain. The ammunition is such that the rifle will give no trouble from metal fouling. The trigger-pull is almost always excellent. The standard stock is very much superior to the stock on either of the other arms. The rear sight can be accurately adjusted for both elevation and windage so that the point of impact and point of aim can be made to coincide at any range, and a simple, easily understood rule can be given for this purpose.

If this correspondent were to procure a Russian rifle instead, he would find that ammunition would cost him about \$8 per 100 rounds, and this would discourage him. He would find that the barrel fouled badly, and he could not get it clean. The peculiar trigger-pull would probably make it almost impossible for him to shoot well. He would not know just how to aim so as to hold elevation with the rear sight. He would find that he had to adjust his rear sight by the steps on the base. If he placed it in one step, it would shoot too low. If he placed it in the next higher step, it would shoot too high. The sight is so arranged that he can not place it in between. This man has no mechanical training or way of thinking; he can not easily overcome these obstacles. He does not get good results. He becomes discouraged at the start. The nation loses a rifleman. If my letter to such a man is published, you will probably find that it can be read as rather a condemnation of the Russian rifle.

Second case. This letter also asks information as to the three rifles, and shows a slight tendency of the writer to purchase the Russian rifle. The letter also may mention the word "sights," the word "stock," and the word "reloading." It may also show that it comes from a poor man, but evidently one who knows a little something about rifles, and has a certain mechanical trend of mind. This man is given full information about the Russian rifle. He is rather advised, in fact, to get it, because it is new, whereas, the barrel of the Krag he would get might be slightly pitted. He is probably advised to get the second modification of it and is told about Lyman and Perfection rear sights. He is told where to get ammunition; that the ammunition can be reloaded with great economy; that by studying reloading and fitting his bullets to his barrel, he can probably get much better accuracy than he could get from a slightly pitted Krag. He is also told how to adjust the trigger-pull. The reply to this letter would probably appear as a strong recommendation for the Russian rifle and as a condemnation of the Krag, and those who did not appreciate that I was writing letters and not articles would probably accuse me of glaring inconsistencies.

It would not do at all to give the writer of the first letter all the details that were given in the second case. I would probably completely confuse the man. He would have no idea of what I was talking about. He would accuse me of being a "high-brow," and entirely out of sympathy with him. He would be greatly discouraged, and we would lose him at the start.

You state that I wrote to you in answer to one of your letters that I did not think that the Russian rifle was accurate enough for long-range work on coyotes. I do not remember the letter, but I would have answered any other correspondent asking me that question that I did not consider this rifle accurate enough for long-range shooting of coyotes. The difference between diameter of bore and diameter of available bullets, the measures taken to insure that the barrel and receiver shall be properly bedded in the stock, the weight and outside diameter of the barrel, and the character of sights adapted to this rifle all preclude that anyone can get better average accuracy than about 6- to 8-inch groups at 200 yards. It is quite generally, and, I believe, correctly estimated, that no rifle is accurate enough for coyotes at a range beyond that at which the rifleman himself can obtain at least 5-inch groups. Two hundred yards is today not considered long range for coyotes. Rather, most of us would not consider a shot at a coyote as having been taken at long range unless the distance considerably exceeded 200 yards.

You speak of making 2-inch groups at 100 yards with the Russian rifle. An occasional 2-inch group is by no means impossible, but it requires mighty good ammunition and mighty good shooting, and I congratulate you. But a 2-inch group will not make a long-range coyote rifle. In addition to making a 2-inch group quite regularly, one should be able to place that 2-inch group quite consistently in the center, or very close to the center of the bull's-eye every time without sighting shots, to have a good long-range coyote rifle. This is a very different matter, and requires a very different rifle and sights from one that will place a 2-inch group somewhere on the paper target. I have never yet seen a coyote that would allow any sighting shots. You have to hit the first shot, or all you have is a yellow streak to shoot at. There is a tendency for rifle men to

talk about their fortunate groups only, and to use these fortunate groups as a measure of the accuracy of their rifles. Most Russian rifles well sighted, shot by fine rifle shots, with good ammunition, will average somewhere around 2% to 3% inches for ten consecutive groups of 10 shots each at 100 yards.

You comment also on my condemnation of the standard Russian military rear sight. This is an open rear sight with a V-shaped notch. The front sight is a "barleycorn" or inverted V front sight. These types of sights were used in the British service for a number of years. If one will search British rifle-shooting literature for the past 40 years, he can not help but be impressed by the very great number and mass of confusing instructions, suggestions, cautions, and rules which are continually given to enable Tommy Atkins to hold his elevation consistently with these sights, and to make the allowances that are necessary for the dozen or so little changes in light that may occur while one is shooting. This combination of sights is regarded as the most difficult of all to shoot with fine accuracy.

The rear sight has no windage. To hit the object aimed at, one must adjust his sight laterally as well as horizontally. On the Russian rifle with the standard sights, the only way to accomplish lateral adjustment is by driving over the front sight in its slot, a method which has been condemned by all well-informed riflemen for many years. No rifle can be kept constantly sighted in so as to strike the exact point of aim the first shot (hit a coyote the first shot at long range) without making small changes from time to time in windage adjustment as well as elevation. Knocking the front sight back and forth is an inaccurate method, one which causes the expenditure of much expensive ammunition, and one which soon wears out both front sight and front sight stud.

To adjust the rear sight for elevation, the slide must be slid from its bearing on one step on the base to its bearing on the next step. These steps are supposed to provide for an increased elevation of 100 paces, practically 100 yards. No adjustment in between is possible. If one step proves too low, and the next higher proves too high an elevation, then the shooter is out of luck. He must estimate how much he must aim high or low to hit the mark, and such an estimate in aiming inevitably results in mediocre shooting.

This letter should by no means be misconstrued as a condemnation of the Russian rifle. It has in it the makings of a most excellent weapon. I have seen dozens of Russian rifles slightly remodeled by N. R. A. members that were perfectly splendid sporting rifles and very fair target rifles. They were not, perhaps, long range coyote rifles, but they certainly would do full justice to the acquired skill of our very best hunter-rifleman. The cartridge is well adapted to reloading either with reduced loads for small game at medium ranges and short-range target practice or with full-charged loads for mid-range target practice or big-game shooting. It is a fine rifle for those who feel that they can not afford very slightly better, but very much more expensive rifles. But I also think that it is hardly the weapon, particularly in its original condition, to place in the hands of the beginner who knows nothing whatever about rifles, and expect him to get results which will encourage him to continue to the point where he becomes a trained rifleman. The Ordnance Department of the Army has certainly contributed considerably to the promotion of rifle prac-

tice by making the Russian rifle available to N. R. A. Members at so low a price.

You comment on the great amount of literature being published on the .30-06 rifle and cartridge. This is perhaps inevitable for the following reasons:

(a) They are our national arm and our national cartridge, and are used exclusively in the national competitions.

(b) They are used almost exclusively by our most skillful and best-informed riflemen. As a rule, this class of men write the most interesting letters, and, because of this interest, their letters and their articles as a rule are published more than others which lack interest.

(c) Machine-rest tests, long-range accuracy tests, and erosion tests have been conducted in this caliber alone. Reliable wind deflection tables, angle-of-elevation tables, long-range trajectory tables, tables of time of flight, tables of drift, and tables giving effect of temperature and barometer have been prepared, as a rule, for this caliber alone. It is, therefore, inevitable that it must be brought into any serious discussion of rifles, even if only for reference and comparison purposes.

There are many excellent high-power rifles besides those of .30-06 caliber, but there is no rifle or cartridge that is any more reliable or any more accurate than the Springfield rifle and the .30-06 Government cartridge.

I trust that this rather long letter has not wearied you, but you placed me decidedly on the defensive, and I thought it best to reply in full.

A REVOLVER TO SHOOT SHOT

I AM a collector for a zoological museum, and have never been much satisfied with things like the Marble Game-Getter. I have a 1917 Colt revolver bought through the N. R. A. Can you give me any reason why shot cartridges might be inadvisable or unsafe in this gun? Would there be any difficulty when the shot passes from the cylinder into the barrel? What would you consider the smallest shot that could be safely used, assuming that there would be any limitation of this nature?

Can you give me any data on suitable loads and kinds of powder?

I shall be much obliged to you if you can tell me anything about this.—W. E. S.

Answer (by Major Hatcher). There is no reason why a shot revolver would not be very satisfactory for your use but you would have to alter the revolver to adapt it to shoot shot, and moreover, you would have to load your own shot cartridges as there are no shot cartridges made commercially that are suitable for use in revolvers in any caliber other than .22.

Modification of the revolver consists in removing the rifling and putting a slight choke in the barrel.

There is no limitation on the size of shot that can be used, and as for powder, du Pont pistol powder No. 5 is very good, also Ballistite or Bull's-eye.

An article appeared in THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN for April, 1930, on this subject by Mr. Bud Dalrymple, of Scenic, S. Dak., who offered to answer any and all questions on this subject if the questioner would inclose a 2-cent stamp with his query. Mr. Dalrymple converts revolvers to shoot shot.

CAP-AND-BALL REVOLVERS—BLANK CARTRIDGES

A FRIEND of mine brought me a cap-and-ball revolver and I would like to "try it out," if I can get some information regarding loads. The gun is a six-shot revolver made by Rogers & Spencer. It

is apparently the gun shown as No. 3 on page 244 of Bannerman's Catalogue of January, 1929. By driving a .45-caliber bullet through the barrel, I find it to be .427. The gun has been in my friend's family for some time and the bullet mould that was sold with it is for a conical bullet of 235 grains, with no lubricating grooves.

The gun is in very fine shape and apparently has not been shot much from the condition of the grooves and lands. Is there a method to determine the powder charge with this type of bullet? Would a bullet with a lubricating groove be any better? I have an armory mould for the Ideal bullet No. 452374 (.45 auto.) and a special made die for my Ideal lubricator and sizer. Would that bullet sized to .430 be good? Is it necessary to put a wad between the powder and bullet? Any information regarding the powder charge or loading this gun will be appreciated.

Also, another thing I would like to ask about is the loading of blank cartridges for the Model 1917 caliber .45 revolver. I loaded some with 25 grains of FFG black powder, put four wads made of the paper felt used in the Arsenal ammunition cases, then shellacked them well. These gave a loud report, but apparently the charge was too great as about 50% of the primers were blown back, causing the cylinder to jam. Would less powder with a thick felt wad be better? Is there a better powder for this work than black?—L. S. H.

Answer (by Major Hatcher). The old cap-and-ball revolvers were made in three calibers, .31, .36 and .44.

The powder used was the fine grained FFG powder and the standard loads in those days were 8 grains, 10 grains and 12 grains, respectively, for the three calibers.

In shooting the cap-and-ball revolver it is absolutely necessary to have good lubrication. This can be accomplished by making up a lubricant consisting of equal parts of vaseline and beeswax (or paraffin) melted together. Then get an old piece of felt and soak it in this mixture and cut out wads just a little larger than the diameter of the cylinder so they will be a tight fit on the powder. Put these wads on top of the powder and the bullet on top of the wad and force the bullet down on your powder, and the cylinder is properly loaded. It is sometimes a good plan to smear the bullets over with some of the grease before putting them in.

I believe that you would do well to use the regular bullets that come with the gun, though I do not know any reason why the other bullet sized down to .430 would not do.

In regard to loading blank cartridges, the important thing about them is to get powder that burns extremely quickly as this is necessary to make a good noise. Black powder is very good for blank cartridges but a finer grain would be better. If you will use FFG instead of FFG you will get a louder report. You should also reduce the amount. A load of perhaps 10 or 12 grains of FFG black powder ought to give you a good report without too much pressure.

In regard to wads, it is absolutely necessary to have a tight-fitting wad but a better report is given if the wad is of a brittle type—that is, make it of this tough cardboard made just a little bigger than the cartridge case and force it on top of the powder, then shellac and allow to dry well so that the shellac is brittle.

The powder used by the Government in blank cartridges is smokeless powder known as E. C. Blank Powder. This is extremely dangerous powder to use as it is like gun cotton and with the slightest confinement

it will detonate and blow the gun up so that unless you are extremely familiar with handling this powder and have the laboratory apparatus to make a correct test to get the proper charge, it would be dangerous to play with it.

There is an E. C. shotgun powder made, which is quite a different article. I once had a friend who tried to use this E. C. Blank Powder to load his shotgun with and the result was that the first shot blew his gun all to pieces.

A CORRECTION

ON PAGE 42 of our January issue, Dope Bag section, one of our readers inquired, among other things, about a .375 Magnum Mauser rifle made by Abesser & Merkel, of Suhl, Germany. He was advised that these rifles had been examined and had been found to be very poorly made, and could not be recommended.

It now appears that these rifles that were examined, though bearing a somewhat similar name, were not the product of the firm of Abesser & Merkel. We have never heard anything unfavorable concerning the firm of Abesser & Merkel, or of their product.—EDITOR.

LEADING IN A SHOTGUN

HOW can I keep a new shotgun from leading or, more important, how can I remove the lead after it is in there?

Twelve years ago I bought a beautiful Parker double and had it stocked to fit me. I was on the West Coast then and both of those barrels were full choke. This gun was shot extensively over the traps, at ducks and geese and even in the field. With all that shooting those mirror-like barrels never showed a trace of leading.

Back East that gun was out of place since our duck-shooting amounts to nothing where I live and my use of a shotgun is confined to a few trips in the field. Like a fool I sacrificed that gun and bought a 20-gauge pump, modified choke, special or B grade, also stocked to fit me.

For appearance, speed of handling and fit that little gun is a charm. Moreover, I can hit what I shoot at, but it leads like the devil. If I shoot twice in an afternoon I work almost an hour trying to get the barrel clean. The leading extends up about 12 inches from the chamber, and there are slight traces near the muzzle. I have been shooting Super-X with No. 7 chilled shot.

In cleaning I have used Chloroil, Fiend-oil, Hoppe's and hot water. One set of brushes for a Tomlinson cleaner has already been worn out, and the gun hasn't been fired fifty times.

Even to one not experienced in that sort of thing it is apparent that the finish of the bore is not to be compared to a Parker.

How can I clean that gun so as to get the lead out easier? I hate to think what would happen if I shoot a couple of rounds of skeet. I suppose the trouble would be lessened if I were to shoot the Western Lubaloy shot, but I can't afford them for all of my shooting.

I'll be mighty grateful for all the suggestions you can give me.—E. E. N.

Answer (by Captain Askins). I do not know any better scheme for taking lead out of a gun than to use a Marble Shotgun Cleaner. That will do the trick in a minute. To keep the gun entirely free from leading

is next to impossible. The gun can be helped a little by draw-boring with a fine abrasive, boring mostly at the breech end, keeping it up until the barrel is enlarged a bit. I have just been doing that with a Remington Automatic 20-bore, and it now leads very little. Gunsmith could do a better job than I can, if he would. The 20-bore is the worst offender, and the best chance to keep lead out of it, if you can afford the expense, is to use Lubaloy or similar shot. Even with the Lubaloy shot there will be some deposit, and draw boring is the remedy for that. Shotguns, you understand, are bored and polished with a tool having a circular motion, around and around. The barrels appear highly polished, but if you could see one with a microscope, you would find the tool marks, around and around the bore. Those can be taken out by running the polishing tool straight up and down the bore, which is called draw boring. That used to be done by gunsmiths, but the factories won't do it.

My experience has been that none of the nitro solvents and solvent oils are any good in taking out lead. The Marble brush made on a spiral wire, in the shape of washers, will do it, and will keep the bore burnished to a factory polish. Fact is the bore can be improved with this cleaner where many of the others scratch it.

CONCERNING STOCK TURNING AND INLETING MACHINES

WILL you be so kind as to tell me where woodworking machines can be purchased for the inletting and turning of both Krag and Springfield stocks?—H. W. L.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). The only inletting, turning, and profiling machines in existence for making stocks for the Springfield rifle are those installed at Springfield Armory and Rock Island Arsenal. Approximately 40 different machines are used for the various operations. All of these machines were developed and made at Springfield Armory. The same applies to machines for the Krag stock, none of these Krag machines now being in existence, as all have been converted to make Springfield stocks or have been scrapped. The Government method of entire machine manufacture of stocks is impossible for the individual, as the equipment would cost approximately half a million dollars.

Griffin & Howe, 202 East 44th Street, New York, N. Y., have a profiling, inletting, and turning machine which is a standard machine and can be procured on the market. A stock of the shape desired is placed in the machine as a master stock, and the operator can then turn out three other stocks similar to it in every way at one time and in about three hours, starting from the rough blank. This is the first operation on the stock. It does not give finish inletting or finish shaping by any means, but does all the rough work, saving about two days' labor of the stocker. A skilled stocker can take a stock as it comes from this machine, and finish it completely for the rifle with about two days' handwork, not including checking and polishing. This machine presents the only practical short cut for the small shop, just about cutting in half the handwork involved. I do not know what the machine costs, possibly \$1,000. I feel sure that Griffin & Howe will be glad to give you the name of the machine, the maker's name, and the approximate cost. It works on the principle that the operator causes a pointer

to follow the entire surface of the master stock, inside and out. Cutters then shape up the three blanks exactly as the pointer travels over the master stock. The finished surface is rough, so that the forming in this machine can only be carried to approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ inch of the final surface desired, the rest being done by hand.

AUTOMATIC PISTOLS IN COLD CLIMATES—STOPPING POWER

I WOULD appreciate receiving answers to the following questions:

I note in the August issue a statement that automatic pistols will refuse to work in bitter cold weather. Is this also true in extreme hot weather, such as encountered in the tropics?

Which has greater shock and stopping power, the Colt .45 or the .44-40?

Does the single action revolver give the same bullet more speed than the double action gun?—H. C. L.

Answer (by Major Hatcher). The reason that automatic pistols sometimes fail in very cold weather is that the oil or grease on them may freeze and thereby cause too much friction for the mechanism of the gun to overcome. In the tropics no such condition exists and automatic pistols generally work perfectly well in the hottest weather. They will work extremely well in cold weather if care is taken to remove all grease, oil or lubricant of any kind from the gun.

The stopping power with the old style .45 Colt cartridge is somewhat greater than that of the .44-40, but there is not much difference between them.

The .45-caliber Colt revolvers are made with three lengths of barrel.

The single-action gun gives the same velocity to a cartridge that the double-action gun with the same barrel length will give.

BEHIND THE SCENES AT N. R. A. NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

(Continued from page 24)

usually right, and insists that all complaints, regardless of their nature, pass over his desk. In most cases, he takes time to dictate a personal reply to such letters.

Mr. Lister has full charge of the personnel at the Headquarters offices, which now comprise twelve separate divisions. He commands the respect and friendship of every one of the thirty-eight staff members and employees, in all of whom is the desire to give the Association their best effort. Each divisional head reports directly to Mr. Lister.

As Treasurer, Mr. Lister has a large part in the handling of the Association's important financial matters. He is a writer of ability, and devotes much of his time to the creation and preparation of direct-mail letters, forms, booklets, and broadsides. Readers of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN will be interested to know that many of the editorials published in the magazine are from his pen.

Perhaps no other single person enjoys as wide an acquaintance among the individual shooters of the country as does Mr. Lister. For nearly eleven years he has been a member of the N. R. A. staff here in Washington, and for the past six years has served as an officer of the Association.

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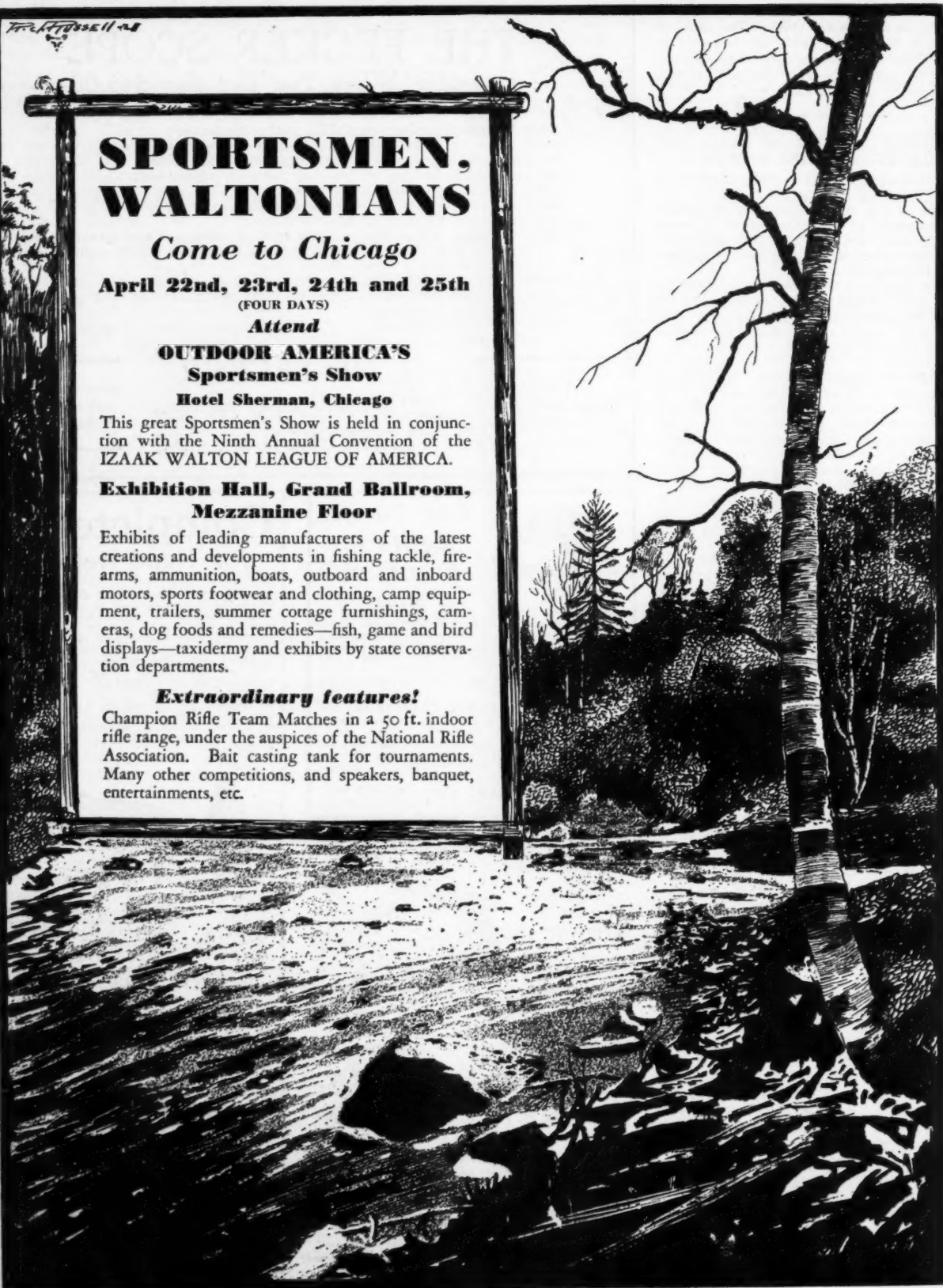
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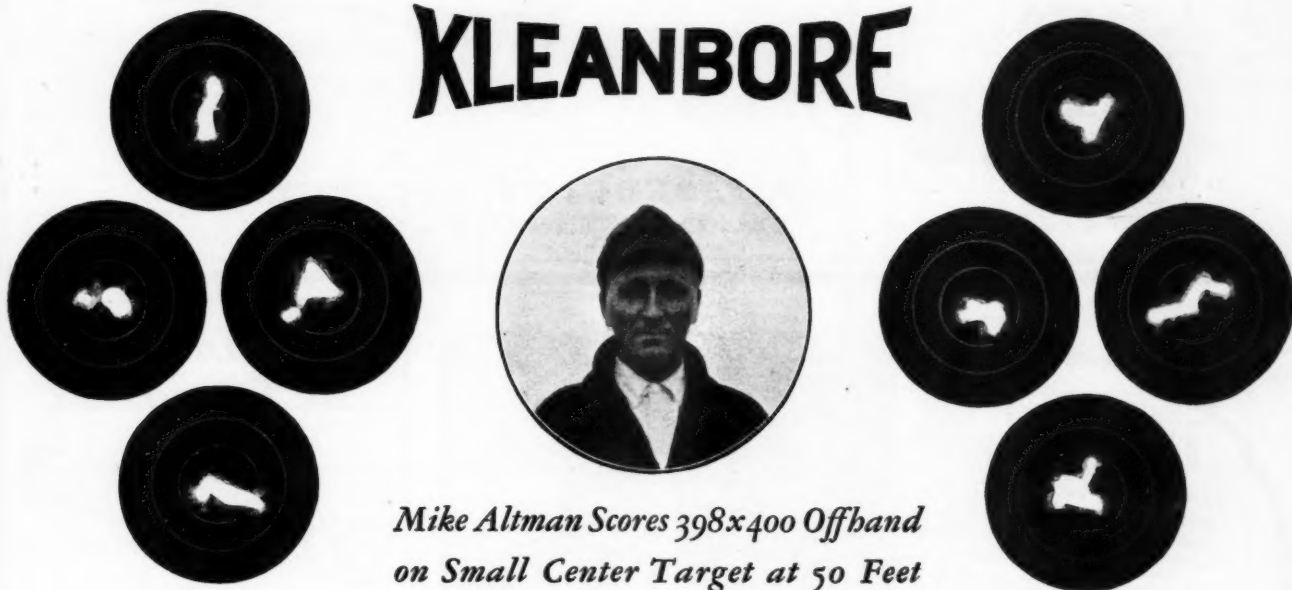
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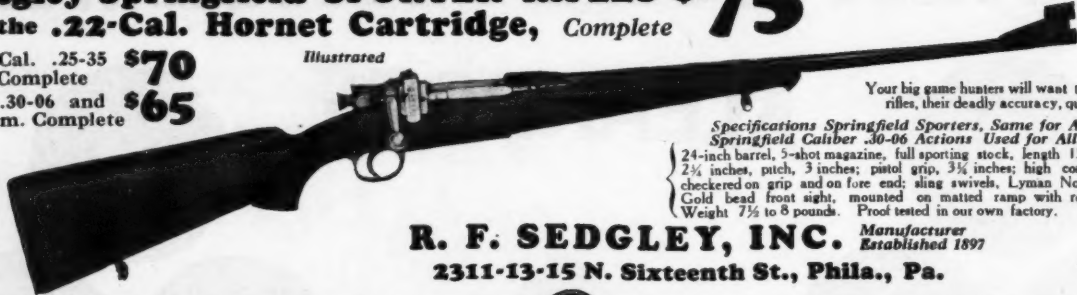


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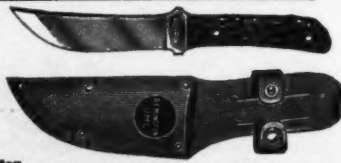
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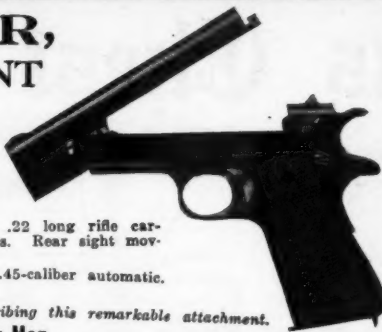


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HERE IS A REAL OPPORTUNITY—Have several No. 8 Remington autoloading rifles in .30 caliber. These are in factory packing and grease; will guarantee them to be new and perfect. \$35 each. Box 10, c/o THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN. **4-31**

GUNSMITHS' APRONS, \$1.35 delivered. Stout blue denim, a neck strap that will not crawl up, 3 pockets. Aprons, 108 S. State St., Aberdeen, S. Dak. **4-31**

SPRING HANDLE BULLETHOLE GAUGES—25 25X spotting telescopes, three brass draw tubes, leather-covered brass body, \$15; imported Swiss shooting frames, one lens on pivot so that it may be swung at right angles to the line of sight. frames per pair, \$6. Chester Nikodym, 5703 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio. **4-31**

GUN CABINET—Holds 7 rifles, \$8; telescope, 25 power, \$8; Winchester caliber 44-40, 17-shot, \$12; Colt S. A. .45, \$5; Savage 19 N. R. A. \$10; draftsman set, \$2; 3A Ansco camera, \$10; French bayonet, \$2; 44-40 reloading tool and mould, \$4.50; Stanley comb, 55 plane, \$10. Harman, 2604 Cole St., Baltimore, Md. **4-31**

IMPORTED CIRASSIAN STOCK BLANKS—Sporter length, \$2.75, \$3.50, \$5 and \$10. Shotgun length, \$2.50, \$3, \$4.25 and \$7.50. Mannlicher length, \$4.50 and \$7.50. Krag collars to fit barrel at receiver, giving a more even contour, \$1; horn butt plates, \$1; horn pistol grip caps, 75 cents; Bakelite fore-end tips, \$1.25. Chester Nikodym, 5703 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio. **4-31**

WINCHESTER Model 1895, caliber .405, Lyman No. 4 front, 33 rear barrel without rear sight slot, fired only 23 times, condition perfect, \$30. M. S. Beal, Box 456, Dearborn, Mich. **4-31**

WINCHESTER Model 1895, .30 Army, Lyman 34 rear sight, sling rings, 100 shells, shot very little, in excellent condition, \$40. Paul C. Hoopes, 620 Chestnut, Roselle, N. J. **4-31**

PEARL, stag, or ivory grips made special for any type of gun. Prices on request. Hudson Sporting Goods Co., R-52 Warren St., New York, N. Y. **4-31**

2 COLT .45 single-action Army, 7½-inch barrels, belts and holsters, A1 condition, \$40. A. Haas, Mantua, Ohio. **4-31**

FECKER SCOPE, 12½ power, ¾-inch objective, with Winchester mounts, bluing worn on scope but optically perfect, mounts perfect, \$22. Stanley P. Gardner, Renovo, Pa. **4-31**

NIMROD GUN BLUE acts by chemical action alone, no heat or tanks required, \$1. Nick's Hot Barrel Blue is guaranteed to give a factory job or your money refunded, \$1.50. Chester Nikodym, 5703 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio. **4-31**

MARLIN .32 Special S. F. half magazine, 24-inch round barrel, oil-finish stock, and forearm checkered, factory new, never shot, \$30; Model 99 Savage carbine .303, Lyman No. 30½ windgauge, rear sight perfect, \$25; Model 99 Savage .300, 24-inch barrel S. F. straight stock, steel rifle butt plate, oil-finish stock and forearm, like new, \$35; Model 86 Winchester .45-70, special Niedner 22-inch round-barrel half-magazine S. F., fancy oil-finish stock and forearm, checkered Lyman No. 21 windgauge sight, 100 rounds H. V. Winchester cartridges, like new, \$50; 12-gauge double-barrel L. C. Smith, Ideal grade, 28-inch full and modified pistol grip stock, like new, \$35; Model 95 Winchester .30-06, 20-inch barrel, ramp front sight S. F., steel rifle, butt plate, like new, \$35. G. J. Moesch, R. F. D. No. 6, Main Road, Corfu, N. Y. **4-31**

CHERRY STOCK BLANKS—Sporter length, \$3.50 and \$5. Shotgun length, \$2.50 and \$3.50. Mannlicher length, \$5 and \$7.50. These blanks are extra thick. Chester Nikodym, 5703 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio. **4-31**

1895 MODEL 35 WINCHESTER, \$35; 1895 Model 30-40 Winchester, \$20; Colt S. A. .32-20, \$20; Colt .44 special target New Service, \$30; Colt .22 Officers' Model, new, \$30; Colt .22 Official Police, new, \$22; Luger 8-inch, \$25; S. & W. 10-inch, perfected, excellent condition, \$30; Camp Perry Model .22, brand new, \$28; 30-06 International Springfield, free rifle, very accurate, \$65; 30-06 Remington bolt sleeve sight, 3X, B. & M. scope, new condition, \$85; also other rifles and handguns. If interested write for complete description of these firearms. Money returned unless satisfied. W. Clarke Otte, Criminal Court, Louisville, Ky. **4-31**

SERVICE SPRINGFIELD as issued, fine condition, \$20; Colt .22 automatic, new barrel, balance good used condition, \$20. WANT—25 Remington, Model 30. Asie J. Webb, 156 Poplar, Idaho Falls, Idaho **4-31**

WINCHESTER 5A telescope, post and aperture reticule, \$25; Springfield rifle as issued, like new, \$20; Vernier micrometer Conroy, \$2.50; Springfield cleaning rod, 4-piece, \$1.50; 160 rounds Winchester .06, 200-grain, lubricated, \$5; 180 rounds Winchester .06, 150-grain bullet, lubricated, \$5; Conroy shooting bag, leather, \$5; Ideal reloading tool, No. 10, double adjustable chamber and muzzle resizer for .06, \$4; 3,000 Service bullets 1906, 150 grain, Frankford Arsenal, \$15; 500 primed cases 1906, Frankford Arsenal, fired once, \$5. H. A. Bayles, 315 Westchester, Port Chester, N. Y. **4-31**

COLT OFFICERS' MODEL target, .38 caliber, 7½-inch, new with holster, \$31.50; Colt Automatic Military model, .38 caliber, new with holster, \$31.50. Hudson, 52 Warren St., New York, N. Y. **4-31**

MAUSER 9-MM, 10-shot automatic, wood stock and holster, \$70 value, new guaranteed, \$36 takes it. C. W. Albertson, Clinton, Iowa. 4-31

CARTRIDGE BELTS—Genuine Mills woven belts, .25 to .50 caliber; also 410- and 28-gauge. Brand new. Quantity limited; order today. State caliber. \$1 each. Hudson, 52 Warren St., New York, N. Y. 4-31

.250-3,000 SAVAGE, late Model 20, 1926 Lyman sights, perfect condition, no rust or scratches, \$30. J. H. Piersmo, Bridgewater, N. Y. 4-31

TO SELL HIGHEST BIDDER—Remington long-range Creedmore rifle, 34-inch, perfect condition, grained butt, .44 caliber, 3 sights, many swaged bullets, etc. Madge Kalup, 151 Montgomery St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 4-31

QUIT TOBACCO—\$1 harmless pleasant root treatment cures habit or money back. Campbell Products, J-3625 Whittier Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 6-31

SHOP EQUIPMENT, including band saw, electric bench grinder, drill press, and many hand tools; all stock blanks of Circassian and American walnut, bird's-eye maple and myrtle. All rifles, revolvers, binoculars, partly finished stocks, loading tools, ammunition and components of the late R. D. Tait for sale at bargain prices. Can accept a few trades. Stamp for list. Paul R. Dodge, Yreka, Calif. 4-31

TWO FINE Stevens Pope muzzle-loading rifles, .32-40 and .38-30, Pope palm rest, Pope loading flask, Pope bullet moulds and lubricator for both, 450-32, 125-28 caliber, Pope bullets, 125 new, .28-30 everlasting shells, all in the finest condition, \$150 for all. L. P. Ittel, 3634 California Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 4-31

STUDEBAKER f2 size, open face, 21-jewel, 8 adjustments, 14K white-gold filled case, thin model, with chain, cost \$75; 21-jewel Hamilton, 16 size, open face, 10K gold filled, like new; Waltham P. S. Bartlett, 17-jewel, 41, 18 size, nickel railroad watch, cup case, WANT—shotgun, rifle, revolver, binoculars, outboard motors; must be good. We buy, sell, or trade anything of value. F. Wanger, 522 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa. 4-31

SUPER-ACCURATE Winchester Pope .405-30 single shot; .22 Peterson Martini match rifle, 34-inch barrel; Swiss Martini set trigger action with fancy stock, fine for Hornet. Wm. Happe, Ramsey, N. J. 4-31

CANOE, King, folding, \$25; .22-caliber Remington No. 16 autoloading rifle, \$15; percussion rifle, long barrel and stock, \$15; .25-20 Winchester repeater, \$15; .38-55 Ideal tool, .303 Savage, Winchester tool, each \$3. A. H. Winter, 1274 Plass Ave., Topeka, Kans. 4-31

STEVENS LORD MODEL .22 caliber, 10-inch barrel, like new, \$25. Would trade for new Colt .22. Fred Anderson, 250 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. 4-31

CASH ONLY—22 Hornet W. C. F. reloading tools, B. & M., \$26, and straight-line loader, 150 new primed cases, 500 bullets, 800 rustless primers, 1 pound No. 1204 powder. First money order for \$13.50. Harold Goetz, Mansfield, Ohio. 4-31

MAUSER automatic pistol, Officers' Model 9 mm., new, \$22.50; Luger .30 caliber in new condition, \$18; Colt .22 automatic Woodsman, perfect, \$20; Winchester .22 Special 94 model rifle, octagon barrel, fine, \$18; Winchester 94 model .30-30 carbine, good, \$15; Luger 9 mm. pistol, 8-inch barrel, fine, \$22.50; Colt Army model .38 automatic, fine, \$18; Remington 41 double Derringer, good, \$7; Colt .25 automatic, fine, \$10; Winchester 66 model carbine round barrel, fine, \$15. Terms: cash with order, buyer pays express, satisfaction guaranteed. M. C. Clark, 1819 S. Figueroa St., Los Angeles, Calif. 4-31

HIGH-GRADE PARKER, 16-gauge double, 26-inch cylinder and modified, a very handsome gun, Damascus-steel barrels, all perfect condition inside and out. Write C. O. Butler, 302 Ava St., Waycross, Ga. 4-31

PARKER B. H. grade 30, both full, pistol grip 7 1/2, 1 1/2 x 2 1/2 x 1 1/2, beautiful Italian walnut in stock, fine condition, \$115; 3,500 copper gas checks for 7 mm., \$4.50; Colt .45 automatic, new condition, \$25; Ideal mould 358318, \$2. H. M. Wilson, 117 Short St., Maysville, Ky. 4-31

RECONDITIONED ROSS RIFLES—The greatest ever offered in a hi-power 5 shot magazine sporting rifle, barrel cut to 22 inches, military front and wind gauge rear peep sights, stocks not refinished but are in fair used condition and cut to sporting length. Ross rifles are famous for accuracy, and the .303 British cartridge is made by all American companies. These rifles cost the U. S. Government \$25 each. Our price for limited quantity \$9.50. We ship C. O. D. subject examination on receipt of \$5 M. O. If cash in full is sent with order, we pack 20 cartridges free. Baker & Kimball, Inc., 37 South St., Boston, Mass. 4-31

TWO WINCHESTER .38-55's, good, \$14 each. WANT—Springfield action, fine; sporter stock as issued; Savage .303, .250. Walter Jackola, Commonwealth, Wis. 4-31

14R REMINGTON, .25-caliber peep sight, new, \$35; 300 Savage .996 combination kit, oiled stock, Hawkins pad, peep sight, 410-gauge barrel and case, perfect, \$45; 52 Winchester, fancy high comb stock, remodeled by Niedner, perfect, \$35; brand-new 30-06 Remington .30 Express, beautifully restocked by Niedner, sacrifice at cost of stock alone, \$75; 16-gauge trap grade Smith, perfect, \$35; 12-gauge specialty Smith, auto. ejectors, perfect, \$47.50; 10-gauge No. 2 Ithaca 30-inch full choke, latest model, 8 1/2 pounds, \$35; 16-gauge Browning 28-inch, full, new, \$40; 16-gauge E Grade Prewar Lefever, auto. ejectors, 30-inch Krupp barrels, 6 pounds, fine, \$45; 20-gauge \$800 Wm. Cashmore, single trigger, auto. tors, \$275. C. O. D. examination, \$2 deposit. E. H. Hansen, Elkhart, Ind. 4-31

8-INCH LUGER, .30 caliber, bore like new, outside fair, double-eagle proofmarks, \$18.50; Colt Woodsman, bore fair, otherwise good, \$17.50. Lewis Raemon, Anniston, Ala. 4-31

LYMAN 5A, new, \$30; U. S. Army Colt, D. A. .38 and 100 cartridges, \$16; Colt New Service D. A. .45, \$22. Everyone a gift at the price. John Mountain, Colonial Cottage, Mercersburg, Pa. 4-31

.303 SAVAGE, 20-inch, solid frame, new, \$27.50; .22 Savage, 20-inch, takedown, perfect, \$27.50; .250 Savage, 22-inch takedown, fine, \$30; 95 Winchester carbine, .30 Krag cartridge, perfect, \$27.50; 95 Winchester takedown rifle, .30 Government, good, \$32.50; 95 Winchester .30 Government takedown, pitted barrel, \$25; Model 40 Savage bolt-action, .30 Government, new, \$22.50; Model 45 Savage bolt-action, .30 Government, new, \$27.50; 38-55 94 Winchester solid frame, good, \$15. Ed. Brendamour, Jr., 130 E. 6th St., Cincinnati, Ohio. 4-31

360 .30-06, 150-GRAIN National Match cartridges, price \$7. Davis, Box 87, Media, Pa. 4-31

\$10 DOUBLE-BARREL PISTOL, two hammers, percussion cap, good condition. Large selection guns, rifles, pistols, Government radios, binoculars, field glasses, and musical instruments. Buy, sell, or exchange. Write your wants. We'll Curiosity Shop, 20 South Second St., Philadelphia, Pa. 4-31

.32 SMITH & WESSON long, hand ejector model, 6-inch barrel, excellent condition, \$15. Northwest Sporting Goods, Wallace, Idaho. 4-31

WINCHESTER SCHOYEN, Schutzen rifle, .32-40, Winchester 5A scope, beautiful stock, high left-hand cheek piece, stock by Peterson, weight 14 1/2 pounds, 30 1/2-inch round barrel, gun very fine in and out, \$75; fine Mauser, .400 Whelen caliber, 24-inch Krupp fluid-steel barrel, 4-power Carl Zeiss, hunting scope, Zielvier grade, fine walnut stock with cheek piece, beautifully checked, genuine horn butt plate and fore-end tip, and pistol grip cap, half octagon barrel, wide solid raised matted rib, fine gun, new, price low at \$160. List for 4 cents. A. W. Reed, Greenville Junction, Me. 4-31

RELICS, Evans .44-caliber repeater, Prewar of 1812 bullet moulds, Box 64, Bellaire, Mich. 4-31

WINCHESTER 52 regular and Lyman 5A telescope sight, both purchased new last year, in perfect condition, both for \$50. G. H. Ludwig, Nevada, Iowa. 4-31

WE HAVE a limited number of early model shooting coats, sizes 42, 44, and 46, \$4 each. When these are sold, no more will be available. Box case, first served, G. R. C. Garment Co., Box 216, Olean, N. Y. 4-31

SPECIAL WINTER BARGAINS—A few Model 12 brand-new Winchester pump guns, 32-, 30-, 28-inch barrel lengths, regular price \$49.25, our special price \$39.95; very limited quantity Model 92 full-magazine takedown .25-20 Winchester repeaters at \$21.95 while they last—all absolutely new; brand-new Marlin takedown, .22-caliber repeaters, take long rifle, long or short, wonderful bargain at \$16.95. We ship C. O. D. examination on receipt of \$5 M. O. Special list on request. Baker & Kimball, Inc., 37 South St., Boston, Mass. 4-31

BELL'S BETTER GUNSTOCK BLANKS
Shorts, \$2; Longs, \$3; high grade, dense Pennsylvania walnut, seasoned "Bone Dry" INLETED BLANKS for Krag and Russian, with butt plate and grip cap, \$12.

BELL, "The Gunman,"
Lewistown, Pa. 4-31

.38 LONG COLT smokeless lead cartridges per 100 \$1, per 1,000 \$9; 30-06 full-patch 150-grain cartridges per 100 \$1.75, per 1,000 \$15; .303 British patch cartridges per 100 \$2.50, per 1,000 \$22.50; 38-40 smokeless lead cartridges per 100 \$1, per 1,000 \$9; New Luger holders, 3 1/2-inch, \$1.75 each. M. Morton, 512 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa. 4-31

WINCHESTER 54-06 new never shot, Winchester 52, 17A, sling, case; Officers' Model Colt .22 Target, both factory condition. Russell Hawes, 2424 Bath, Ashland, Ky. 4-31

SMITH SPECIALTY single-trap, \$80; specialty double with French-leather case, \$90. Both brand-new condition. Model 95 Winchester .30-06 takedown, used one hunting season, \$40; Remington Tournament grade automatic, Mod.-Cyl., spotless inside and out, with high-grade case, \$60; Savage .22 Hi-power takedown, new condition, \$27. Paul Gillespie, 1542 East 65th Place, Chicago, Ill. 4-31

COLT S. A. .38 Special, 7 1/2 blue, perfect, \$25; .31 Colt C. & B., good order, \$7.50. Alexander Davis, 5725 Blackstone Ave., Chicago, Ill. 4-31

GRIPS—PISTOL AND REVOLVER

Bell's "Tiger Flame" super-grade maple and walnut in the "last word" in fine grips. Block of either wood \$1 prepaid.

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SALE, NO TRADES—Bond Model C loading tool, straight line, caliber .38 Special, perfect, \$6; Yankee 6-cavity bronze mould for 255-grain flat-point Colt bullet, perfect, \$7.50. Belding & Mull straight-line bullet-seaters for .303 British and .45 Colt, perfect, \$2 each. Small melting pot, and dipper for Bond moulds, \$1.25 for both. 1,000 Winchester primers for .45 Colt, \$2. About 200 Winchester shells for .45 Colt; some primed, some with reduced loads, fine condition, \$1.75. L. J. Hathaway, c/o THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN. 4-31

SAVE YOUR LEAD—No ricochet bullets when using the perfect bullet-catcher, semisteel, weight 95 pounds, complete without pipe, \$10.50; more than one, \$10 each. Joseph Peters, 60 Hazard St., Jamestown, N. Y. 4-31

MODEL 52 Winchester, like new, \$25; N. R. A. Savage, 22 long rifle, perfect, \$10. J. H. Peterson, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 5A, Anoka, Minn. 4-31

BIG-BORE SHOTGUNS, Charles Daly, 10-bore, double, new, hammerless, \$350; Francotte 10-bore double-hammer gun, very fine, \$70; Fox 20-gauge double hammerless, perfect new, box shells, new case, \$35; W. C. Scott 8-gauge double-barrel hammerless, 36-inch Damascus barrels, 50 loaded shells, \$250; 2 made-to-order Parker trap and duck guns, 12-gauge PHE, \$92.50; 12-gauge GHE, \$125; send \$5 and we will ship balance express "allow examination." N. P. Frayseth, Milan, Minn. 4-31

WINCHESTER Model 52 with 5A scope 48 Lyman micrometer rear, 17A front sights, \$55, perfect condition. Winchester 12 Tournament Grade, ventilated-rib, 12-gauge straight grip, new condition, \$85. Robert Horning, Ashland, Pa. 4-31

32 R. F. SMITH & WESSON tip-up factory, remodified, \$11; Starr .44 percussion 8-inch with holster, \$9; 38 S. & W. Mexican trigger, 3 1/2-inch blue or nickel, \$13.50; pair 46 Flint concealed trigger pocket pistols by Brunn, 1 1/2-inch barrels, \$19; .32 Chicago Palm revolver, \$9.50; Robbins & Lawrence .31 Pepperbox in box, like new, \$22.50; .45 Savage automatic Government model, rare, \$35; .44 British 5-shot 2 1/2-inch pocket revolver, \$7.50; Colt .22 slide-action rifle, \$19; Jenks U. S. N. carbine, \$9.50; Sharps rifles and other guns, J. C. Harvey, 971 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass. 4-31

LYMAN 438 field telescope complete with mountings, new in perfect condition, \$15. P. O. Palmore, 3120 Floyd Ave., Richmond, Va. 4-31

SHARPS MATCH RIFLE, .45 caliber, very fine piece, \$20; Flint musket, a good one, \$15; 16-gauge Lefever hammerless shotgun, plain finish, 28-inch barrels, new condition, \$20; one hammer gun, 26-inch, 12-gauge, nice piece, \$12; pair large Elk horns, \$20; pair deer horns, \$4. J. G. W. Dillin, Media, Pa. 4-31

LONG-CAP LOCK KENTUCKIES, match rifles, fine outfits, \$25 to \$50; .41, .45 S. A. Colts, Charles Pickel, Jr., Kingston, Tenn. 4-31

WE ARE SELLING the .22 auxiliary barrels for Colt automatics, .45 caliber, \$7; .38 Super, \$10; fine repairing and restocking. Baker & Kimball, Inc., 37 South St., Boston, Mass. 4-31

.35-CALIBER combination automatic and pump high-power rifle made by Standard Arms Co., Delaware, almost like new, box cartridges, new case, sell \$40; Winchester 1886 .50-110 caliber takedown, lever-action repeater, fine, perfect, new, a great moose and bear gun, 2 boxes high-velocity cartridges, new case, \$70; genuine Browning .35 caliber automatic, raised matted rib, checkered pistol grip and forearm, fine condition, a rare gun, 2 boxes cartridges, case, outfit, \$55; .45-90 Winchester 1886 lever-action repeater, fine condition, 2 boxes cartridges, \$50; genuine Colt Bisley, 7 1/2-inch barrel, .32-20 caliber, genuine ivory grips, extra cylinder, holster, belt, cartridges, bargain \$35. Send money orders, or send \$5 and we will ship "allow examination." Frayseth's Hardware, Milan, Minn. 4-31

ANTIQUE AND OBSOLETE FIREARMS—Matchlock to cartridge. Several of the scarce arms of the United States. In fine condition. Our lists of 150 pieces free to buyers; 6 cents in stamps to others. The Spencers, 111 East Patterson Ave., Columbus, Ohio. 4-31

BELL'S FLAMING BEAUTY BLANKS

Our beautiful "Tiger Flame" maple and walnut, "Tough as hickory and hard as nails," more than five years' seasoned. "Bone Dry" NOT KILN DRIED, which takes all the life out of stocking woods, leaving them porous, brittle and sopping up oil like a sponge. Photographs and descriptive treatise, "Gunstock Blanks of Flaming Beauty" for stamps.

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Lewistown, Pa. 4-31

LIQUIDATING entire stock factory new arms in perfect condition at unusual discount; prices include prepaid express delivery. Send P. O. or express money orders; money refunded if not perfect as represented. Circular listing entire stock for self-addressed and stamped envelope. Model 52 Winchester rifles, speed-lock, new beaver-tail stock, \$55; Model 54 Winchester rifles, 30-06, 7-mm., and 270 Winchester, \$35; carbines, \$33; Model 95 Winchester rifles, 30-06, 30-40 Krag, 303 British, .35 or 405 Winchester solid frame, \$29; takedown, \$36 (carbines 30-06 and 303 British only), \$29. Model 97 Winchester takedown shotguns 12- and 16-gauge, \$26; Colt .45 and .38 superautomatic pistols, \$32; Colt Woodsman, \$28. William R. Lense, Western Springs, Ill. 4-31

B. S. A. AIR RIFLE—177 bore cost \$32. Excellent condition, \$15. Cash takes it. L. B. Kugel, Hampton, Iowa. 4-31

CROSS double built 5½-ounce, 9-foot, flyrod, wet or dry action, absolutely new, purchased last July, \$55. Used four days, a real bargain, first money order for \$35 takes it. No trades. Geo. A. Lukehart, DuBois, Pa. 4-31

KENTUCKY RIFLES, Colt revolvers from 1848 to present date. Some beautifully engraved. All in fine condition. Send stamp for list. R. T. Lamb, 1111 Altadena Ave., Royal Oak, Mich. 4-31

STEVENS SPRINGFIELD .410 26-inch full, excellent condition inside and out, \$12; Ideal No. 3 double adjustable tool .38 Special, new, \$3.50; Bond double-cavity moulds .38 Special, new, \$2.50. John Wellington, Box 223, Wellsville, Ohio. 4-31

NEW ITHACA No. 4, 16-gauge, 26-inch right improved cylinder, left full; straight grip, drop 2½-inch, Jostam pad, perfect inside, nearly so outside, cost \$105, sell \$65; Colt .32-20 P. P. 6-inch, good, \$18; brand-new Winchester 54, never shot, 30-06, \$31.50. Ross Warren, Elkland, Pa. 4-31

BRAND-NEW SPEED LOCK, Model 52, in factory good for \$36.50; no trades. Will pay cash for good up-to-date guns. Fred Anderson, 251 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. 4-31

PREWAR .45 ACP, original finish, \$22.50; Colt .45, 1917, \$20; both perfect, with holsters, 50 rim. Remington split-breech carbine, working order, \$8; 12½-inch Underwood typewriter, needs cleaning, \$15. H. H. Wilson, Susquehanna, Pa. 4-31

LIMITED number of used Elgin 21-jewel R. R. watches, B. W. Raymond. Fine condition, \$22.50. California Loan Office, 835 Broadway, Oakland, Calif. 4-31

REMINGTON .25 autoloading, good, \$28; 1915 Luger 9 mm., good, \$14; 1899 Savage, 25-35, 26-barrel, good, \$17; Winchester 1912, 12-gauge, Cutts compensator attached, tubes 680 and 740, like new, \$48; 1895 Winchester, takedown, 30-40, 28-barrel, good, \$22; Spanish Mauser 7 mm., 50 cartridges, good, \$16. WANT—Case .30-06 cartridges. Ray Nelson, Roy, Utah. 4-31

SAVAGE .250-3000 bolt, M45, new, \$29.50; Stevens 45 22 L. R. heavy target barrel, No. 44 action, double set, special stock, Lyman 17A, B. S. A. micro. rear, \$29; Colt P. P. Special .38, very good, holster, \$16.50. Hennig, 4625 N. 52nd St., Omaha, Nebr. 4-31

PERCUSSION rifle, weight 24 pounds, telescope sight, set trigger, false muzzle, perfect inside, \$50; percussion rifle, weight 48 pounds, under hammer, false muzzle-loading tools, telescope sight, \$50; Henry rifle, \$17.50; Whitneyville rifle, 40-60, peep sight, 40 cartridges, loading tools, \$20; 1893 Model Winchester 12-gauge pump, very rare, \$40; Darling pistol, all brass, 6-shot rarest American firearm, make offer. Fred A. Moats, Courthouse, Warren, Ohio. 4-31

WAR RELICS, FIREARMS, LIST 10 CENTS. Young, 175 Washington Ave., Belleville, N. J. 4-31

ORIGINAL C. E. grade Fox, 20-gauge, 28-inch modified-full ejectors, one trigger finger pistol grip, stock finely checkered, 1½ x 2½ x 14½, Jostam pad, Lyman sight, 6½ pounds, fine, \$20; two-lock buckle case, plush lined, outfit perfect, equal to new, regular \$160 value for quick sale \$100. J. E. Wellington, Box 223, Wellsville, Ohio. 4-31

SMITH & WESSON .22-32, new condition, \$21; Webley Mark VI revolver with holster .455, excellent, cost new \$49, sell \$26; two boxes cartridges; Stevens offhand 8-inch, \$10, better than new. R. B. Clapp, 528 Leader Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio. 4-31

GUNS, BINOCULARS, camera, tent, rifle sights, and telescope. Also books on American Indians; many out of print. List for stamp. Address C. M. Ercanbrack, 1257 North Wells St., Chicago, Ill. 4-31

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS in absolutely perfect condition for only 70 per cent of their value: Colt Woodsman with extra magazine and Heiser holster, \$38 value; Colt Officers' Target .38 Special 5-inch barrel, with Heiser holster, \$46.25 value; Remington double Derringer, \$11.50 value; Bush 8 x 40 binoculars in leather case, \$93 value. All guaranteed perfect. Only those wanting the above just as good as new and willing to pay the fair price asked need answer. No trades. R. A. Mendenhall, 511 Lee St., Evanston, Ill. 4-31

CHECKERING TOOLS—Very practical set, includes fine, medium, coarse spacer, border, V-cutters. Swiss file and flexible straightedge, in nice khaki case, \$3.50; extra fine set for fancy work, \$5. J. R. Whiteman, 1122 Buckeye Ave., Wellsville, Ohio. 4-31

IDEAL .32-40 perfection mould, brand new, \$4.50; Ideal tools and mould .32-40, \$3; 30-30, \$3; 38 Long Colt, \$3.50; 38-55, \$2.50. Northwest Sporting Goods, Wallace, Idaho. 4-31

COLT Police Positive Target .22, fired 325 times, \$25; Remington 12C, .22, peep sights, perfect, \$21. Maurice Kimick, Scottsburg, Ind. 4-31

EASTMAN CINE KODAK, Model B. F. 1.9, guaranteed in perfect condition with not a scratch on it; has exposed only 250 feet of film, leather case, color black, \$100 cash. A. L. Carlson, 508 14th Ave. W., Ashland, Wis. 4-31

.38-40 COLT single 7½-inch barrel, nearly new, barrel has few pits, guaranteed accurate, \$18.50; 7.63-mm. Mauser pistol with stock perfect, \$25; 6-power Ogeir rifle telescope, like new, \$20. Northwest Sporting Goods, Wallace, Idaho. 4-31

HORN FORE-END lumps, \$1; ribbed horn butt plates, 85 cents; Horn grip caps, 50 cents. D. Owen, Box 2303, Tucson, Ariz. 4-31

.280 ROSS SPECIAL RANGE RIFLE, 28-inch barrel, peep sight, perfect condition, \$40 (might consider target pistol); .32-40 Winchester single-shot, 30-inch, No. 3 barrel, Lyman peep, barrel pitted, guaranteed accurate, with Ideal tools, \$18.50. Northwest Sporting Goods, Wallace, Idaho. 4-31

BRAND-NEW Colt .22 auto. Woodsman and holster, \$22. W. B. Covington, Glens Ferry, Idaho. 4-31

COLT WOODSMAN .22, \$20; 14A Remington .30, \$25; .250 Savage, Model 20, \$25; all guaranteed factory new condition. Your money refunded if not satisfied. C. L. Parks, Greenville, Tenn. 4-31

MARLIN No. 39 rifle, aperture sight, \$19.50; .22-caliber Colt Woodsman, holster, extra clip, \$25. J. Stevenson, 815 10th St. N., Fargo, N. Dak. 4-31

SALE—NO TRADES—Colt Woodsman pistol. Brand new, never used, \$27.50, just as shipped from factory, in factory grease. L. J. Hathaway, c/o THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN. 4-31

ON ACCOUNT OF EYESIGHT am selling my N. M. Springfield with P. G. stock, shot about 100 times with gilding-metal bullets, guaranteed in perfect condition, inside and out. If interested write for list of equipment that goes with rifle. Enclose stamp. Also Krag spare parts, all kinds, Krag stocks, Model 1898, only \$1 each. S. R. McAlary, P. O. Box 1358, San Antonio, Tex. 4-31

REMINGTON .30 Model 14A rifle, \$14; Colt .45 single-action, 4¾-inch barrel, \$11.50; Colt .41 single-action, \$10.50; Bissley Colt .32-20, 4¾-inch barrel, \$13.50; as new Savage .32 automatics, \$9; new Colt single-action, .38 Special, 4¾-inch barrel, gold-head sight, \$20; Colt .22 automatic, holster, extra magazines, etc., \$18.50; Colt .25 automatic, as new, \$9. Oran Delaney, Greenville, Tex. 4-31

LUGER barrel, 3½-inch, without receiver, \$6.50; genuine Luger magazines, \$1.75; Luger .32 shot drum magazine, \$10; Colt .45 automatic 09 model, \$10; Hammond Bulldog pistol, factory condition, in original container, \$17.50. Locke, Travelers Insurance Co., Omaha, Nebr. 4-31

LEFEBVRE C. E. single-trigger, barrels Krupp steel, 32-inch, both full, 1½ x 1½ x 14; straight grip, Jostam pad, 8 pounds, very good condition, \$85; Remington pump, Model 10D, 30-inch matted barrel, full straight grip, Monte Carlo 2½ x 1½ x 14½, Silvers pad, 7½ pounds, perfect condition, \$85. H. W. Packard, 34 Tremont St., Malden, Mass. 4-31

B. S. A. .22 super target rifle, like new, guaranteed accurate, \$30. Northwest Sporting Goods, Wallace, Idaho. 4-31

A FEW ANTIQUE MILITARY FIREARMS for sale. Send for list. A. F. Frederick, Box 238, Kings Mills, Ohio. 4-31

OPTICAL AIRPLANE machine-gun sights, Air Service surplus, new in original cases, 5 ground lenses, size 2 x 24, cost over \$50, \$4 postpaid, money order, or cash. Western Salvage Co., 648 Market, San Diego, Calif. 4-31

ONE SAVAGE .32-caliber automatic in factory condition, with holster, \$10; one .22 subcaliber barrel for Colt Super .38, perfect condition, cost \$10, sell for \$5. R. A. Langworthy, 24 Merriam Ave., Bronxville, N. Y. 4-31

COLT .45 auto. cartridges, \$2 per hundred, 1,000 in lot. Ithaca 20-gauge 28-inch double, good condition, \$20. WANT—Flintlock rifle or parts. Harold Barnhart, Box 73, Chillicothe, Ohio. 4-31

BOOK—"European Hand Firearms of the 16th, 17th and 18th Centuries," from a limited edition of 550 printed in England; 71 beautiful 10 x 12 plates. Intended for collector's library. Authenticity guaranteed. Price \$30. W. Roessler, 420 N. Parkside Ave., Chicago, Ill. 4-31

METAL-JACKET BULLETS—Remington, Winchester, and Western, all calibers and styles. Winchester nonmercuric primers, sizes 1 W, 1½ W, 17 NF, 35 NF, 3 W, \$3.20 per 1,000. Stamp for catalogue. W. Joseph O'Connor, 1517 First St., Baker, Oreg. 4-31

COLT .32-caliber repeating rifle, serviceable, \$20; Sharps .45-70 octagon-barrel rifle, serviceable, \$10; Sharps Borchard .45-70, serviceable, \$10; Springfield .45-70, serviceable, \$5; heavy bolt-action rifle about .50-caliber, \$3; percussion rifle about .32-caliber, moulds and caps, serviceable, \$10; percussion rifle relic, \$5; Colt percussion pistol relic, \$5; Mervin & Bray pistol relic, \$5; the lot, \$70. Wm. Sprague, Monticello, Ill. 4-31

COLT .45 automatic, bluing worn, good inside, with regulation holster, \$12.50. C. O. D. deposit, \$2. Melvin McPherson, Ellenburg Center, N. Y. 4-31

NEW LYMAN 438 telescopic sight with mounts, \$13. C. H. Hill, 150 Clifton Ave., Syracuse, N. Y. 4-31

SPORTSMEN'S SUPPLIES—Guns, reloading tools and supplies, fishing tackle, camping equipment. Stamp for catalogue. W. Joseph O'Connor, 1517 First St., Baker, Oreg. 4-31

.45 COLT auto. Officers' Model, 200 rounds .45 ammunition, belt holster, 2 extra ammunition clips. B. & M. straight-line reloading tool and loading block, clip holder on belt. This gun has been fired around two or three hundred times, the outfit is in A1 shape. First \$30 money order buys the outfit. Leo N. Masterson, Wilton Junction, Iowa. 4-31

ITHACA No. 5 single-trap gun, 30-inch, 7½ pounds, absolutely new condition, beautifully balanced and extremely fast handling, \$125. H. M. Wilson, 117 Short St., Maysville, Ky. 4-31

HORNET for \$10, M1 barrel fitted to S. S. actions, extractor and chambered, 22 L. R. target rifles rechambered, fitted, etc., forearm made. Geo. B. Shelden, 6 Harrison, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 4-31

WINCHESTER .401 autoloading rifle, new condition, \$30. R. A. Skinner, Rockville, Conn. 4-31

FINE BALLARD SCHEUTZEN rifles .32-40; Stevens Pope rifle .32-40 complete. Fred Bailor, 427 W. Carlisle, Spokane, Wash. 4-31

GOVERNMENT MODEL commercial .45 automatic, gold head, holster worn, good condition, \$20; 16 Batavia leader, good, \$20; 32-40 Marlin, fine, \$20; Winchester 12, Model 1897, solid frame, enclosed serviceable, \$15; 1A kodak, 2½ x 3¼, Optimo shutter, F. 4.5 lens, fine, \$25; Ballard-Hopper, peep sights, \$20; Stevens-Hopper, 44½, peep sights, \$20; by C. O. D. express for examination if desired. D. Wiggins, Salem, Oreg. 4-31

REMINGTON Model 29A, 12-gauge, 30-inch full, \$35; Marlin .22-caliber, Model 39, \$20; both new condition. W. H. Neuenhof, 865 W. Division, Decatur, Ill. 4-31

SPRINGFIELD FLINTLOCK short musket, Model 1795, fine condition, \$35; Continental flintlock musket, good, \$25. G. I. Andrews, c/o Hill Mfg. Co., Lewiston, Me. 4-31

SELL OR TRADE

WINCHESTER Model 53, 32-20, crank condition inside and out, equipped Lyman peeps and case, \$20; or exchange for Colt .45 automatic, same condition. S. A. Dale, 818 National Ave., National City, Calif. 4-31

5A SCOPE WINCHESTER, complete with drill, taps, bases, micrometer rear mount, new condition, \$27.50; or trade for complete set reloading tools, any caliber, Bond model C preferred. O. J. Murray, Kendrick, Colo. 4-31

NEW .38 SUPER COLT, Heiser swivel holster; .38-40 N. S. Colt, Heiser holster, new .38 spec. Colt P. P. belt holster; .44 S. & W. single-action. WANT—Bissleys and Colt single-action or double-action frontier models, any caliber, any condition. Luther L. Winchester, J. B. Lyon Co., Albany, N. Y. 4-31

HAVE COLT cap-and-ball .44 and S. S. .22-caliber target rifle. WANT—Complete set reloading tools for Krag. Prefer bullet 308241. Helmer Romness, Zumbrota, Minn. 4-31

NEW REMINGTON .22 long rifle, Model 24 autoloading and remodeled Krag sporter. WANT—Winchester 52 or Springfield .22. Jake Kline, 647 Williams St., Kalamazoo, Mich. 4-31

22 HI-POWER: Colt Woodsman; 54 Winchester 30-30; Lyman 48; Gemmefabrik 8-mm. imported Sporter; instantly detachable 6X Girard scope; .44-caliber Remo imported Sporter; King canvas boat; Flato boat; King trumpet outfit; Lowendall violin, double case; three clarinets, case; tank, only, auto gas stove; Gerheart knitting machine. WANTED—20-gauge auto, Remington; ribbed barrel only for 17A Remington; or what have you? R. C. Scott, Port Richey, Fla. 4-31

WINCHESTER 95 carbine, .303 British; Stevens .22 Ideal 44 rifle, fine condition. W. C. Fuller, Salina, Kans. 4-31

SPRINGFIELD .30-06 Russian 7.62 remodeled by G. & H. Mauser 8 mm. Stevens 25-20, Remington .30-40, Winchester 32-40, S. & W. 17, Colt .380. WANTED—22-caliber rifles, spotting or rifle telescope, binoculars, shotguns. Holden, North St., Northampton, Mass. 4-31

22 COLT P. P. target, Patridge sights, fine. \$22; .32 Colt automatic, Audley holster, fine, \$16; .32 Mauser, fine, \$12; .32 Sharps, 4 barrels, perfect, \$7; Niedner .32-40, necked to .25, new condition, with 3X scope, \$65; .38 Colt rifle, good, \$12; 45 Stevens .22 L. R., fine stock and sights, \$20; Swiss butt .22 Crosman, perfect, \$7. Lowry Smith, R. F. D. No. 1, Rochester, Pa. 4-31

FINE KENTUCKY RIFLE. .39 Marlin, new, Lyman sights, \$26; M. L. shotgun, beautifully inlaid and engraved, \$10; .45-70 405-grain mould, new condition, \$2; Stevens-Pope .38-55, inside perfect, outside fine, \$30 or 52 Winchester or a fine .22 S. S. E. G. Cooper, Hesston, Pa. 4-31

SMITH & WESSON. .44-caliber Russian, good condition; Winchester 38-56 single-shot, heavy octagon barrel, pitted, shoots well, action good. WANTED—Winchester Model 87, musket .22 short, perfect. A. E. Michaelson, Zumbrota, Minn. 4-31

SAVAGE Model 29, inside perfect, outside good. Winchester musket short only, perfect condition. The target gun for the new Super-X shorts, Colt Police Positive .22 L. R.; 25-20 Savage Sporter new condition, Lyman rear, two Marlin .410 repeaters, factory grease, one double .410 factory grease. WANTED—22 guns only, prefer Marlin .39, Woodsman, Camp Perry, Albert Mitchell, Anthony, Kans. 4-31

REMINGTON automatic .22 short Luger, 9 mm., new. WANTED—Springfield star-gauge Service or Sporter. N. R. Hood, Sparks, Okla. 4-31

FOUR WINCHESTER Model 12 pump guns 16- and 20-gauge, trap and standard grades; 45 Colt auto., laboratory balance, .22 Colt auto., Zeiss monocular, .22 Winchester 56 with B. & M. 3X scope TH mounts, special stock. WANTED—Automatic and pump guns, raised ribs, extra ribbed barrels, Fecker scope. Dunlap Roddey, Rock Hill, S. C. 4-31

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LET'S SWAP! Watcha got? Whatdye want? Trial two dimes. Swapper, 5125 12th, Detroit. "World's most aggressive exchange medium." 4-31

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MARLIN .410 repeating shotgun; trade for .44 S. & W. special or improved Mirakel binocular. Clyde Redford, Franklin, Tenn. 4-31

99 SAVAGE .22 Hi-power, good in and out. WANTED—95 Winchester 30-06 carbine with fine barrel. M. G. Overturf, Edgar, Nebr. 4-31

SIX YEARS copies AMERICAN RIFLEMAN; Course in Salesmanship. WANTED—Revolver, automatic or rifle. G. Frisbee, R. F. D. No. 1, Elyria, Ohio. 4-31

ONE 1/4 karat diamond ring for Springfield Sporter, N. R. A. style, or late National Match rifle. Harry Hendrickson, Greenville, Pa. 4-31

LET'S SWAP! Watcha got? What d'ye want? You've something you don't want. Someone needs. Dime trial. Swapper-Sportsman, Detroit, Mich. 4-31

32 COLT automatic pistol, nickel-plated, fine condition, hardly used, for good used shotgun or sporting rifle. A. C. Allard, Box 540, Superior, Wyo. 4-31

MARLIN 38-40 rifle, fine condition, 100 smokeless soft-point cartridges for Winchester Model 97, 12-gauge. A. L. Steitz, 319 Jackson St., Williamst., Conn. 4-31

HERE'S A BARGAIN—I'll give \$5 and a single-action Army .45, 1 1/2-inch barrel slightly rough, otherwise in good condition and accurate, for S. & W. 1917 in A1 condition. James Edwards, Collinsville, Conn. 4-31

BUESCHER C-MELODY SAXOPHONE, silver-plated gold-lined bell in case, all in new condition. WANTED—Winchester 06 or .270 Springfield .22 M1, or good make scope with mounts for Springfield, in like condition. Walter Harris, 1929 Dwight Way, Berkeley, Calif. 4-31

SPRINGFIELD SPORTER .30-06, Lyman 34, recoil pad, inset pistol grip, good condition. WANTED—.270 Winchester 54. A. J. Dadisman, Morgantown, W. Va. 4-31

MAYTAG engines, electric motors, cream-separators, washing-machines, check-protector, water-scope, wading-pants, rubber boots, camera. WANTED—Firearms, any kind. Frayseth's Hardware, Milan, Minn. 4-31

WINCHESTER 16-gauge pump, fair condition, for Savage .22, Model 99G, or Winchester 52, inside barrel must be good. C. A. Swiggett, Iola, Kans. 4-31

COLT SUPER .38 auto., perfect inside, shows holster wear outside, for S. & W. M. & P., or Colt Official Police 5-inch blue, .38 Special latest model. Must be in perfect condition. O. E. Lehenbauer, Ponca City, Okla. 4-31

WINCHESTER 54, Ideal measure, double hammerless 12. WANTED—Winchester 16, binoculars, telescope sights. T. R. Conrad, 803 Church, Indiana, Pa. 4-31

WANTED—Sharps 4-barrel .22 pistol, state price and condition. **TRADE**—Krag, 18-inch barrel, box removed, 4-shot, high comb, pistol grip, perfect. WANTED—.44 Special New Service; or make offer. Henry Nonnemaker, R. F. D. No. 2, Bethlehem, Pa. 4-31

WANTED

WANTED—Model 52 Winchester, reasonably priced, action and inside of barrel factory condition, outside and stock immaterial; Stevens offhand, same condition. Ed. Ahern, 420 W. Territorial, Battle Creek, Mich. 4-31

WANTED—Double-barreled English rifle, .465 caliber, Holland & Holland or Purdey preferred. State condition and lowest cash price. F. H. Scott, Merion, Pa. 4-31

WANTED—20-gauge Ithaca burglar pistol, lowest price. Will trade 06, .22 L. R., or .45 ammunition if desired. W. E. White, Manette, Wash. 4-31

WANTED—Colt .45 automatic, new model; Colt .38 Police Positive Special. No. 4. C. Baehr, 9509 Willard Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. 4-31

WE ARE endeavoring to create a library for the National Rifle Association. Rare books upon subjects pertaining to the rifle, pistol, revolver, and shotgun are desired. If you have one or more books which you are willing to donate for this purpose, write us, giving name of book and author. 4-31

WANTED—Colt or equivalent American cap-and-ball, muzzle-loading revolvers stamped as made by Samuel Colt Patent Firearms Mfg. Co., Paterson, N. J., or by other American makers. If you have any, write giving full descriptions, markings, condition of finish, and price. Will pay cash or trade for other antique arms, if preferred. McMurdo Silver, 6401 West 65th St., Chicago, Ill. 4-31

GIFTS of rifles, pistols and revolvers are desired for display at the office of the National Rifle Association. History of the arm should be given as duplicates are not wanted. The assistance of all shooters is solicited in order to make this collection the most unique in the country. 4-31

WANTED—POSITION. I have been a moving-picture operator for the past 10 years; over two years on sound. Best references. G. B. Reiss, 125 N. Weber, Colorado Springs, Colo. 4-31

WANTED—28-gauge double hammerless bi-grade, give price, description. Will exchange Kentucky cap-and-ball rifle for Bisley or S. A. Colts. Roy Covington, 436 S. E. St., Jacksonville, Ill. 4-31

WANTED—Powder measure; tools and mould .25-20 S. S.; heavy .22 S. S. rifle, inside no object; Winchester, Stevens, or Ballard S. S. Springfield action; Ideal lubricator. T. J. Cooper, Aitch, Pa. 4-31

WANTED—12-inch barrel for Luger 7.65 caliber; Colt Bisley .38 7 1/2-inch; Reising .22 automatic; Colt .45 automatic 1911 model; Luger 9 mm., 8-inch barrel; Colt New Service Target, 7 1/2-inch; 44 S. & W. Luger with spread eagle, Erfurt and Crown, and other genuine markings. Locke, Travelers Insurance Co., Omaha, Nebr. 4-31

WANTED—LORD BURY or Bardou spotting scope. State condition and lowest cash price. J. H. Wucher, R. F. D. No. 4, Box 75, Barborton, Ohio. 4-31

CASH for good American or imported 12, double, also single trap gun. WANTED—Also single-action and .380 Colts, and Kentucky rifle. Harry Dean, E. 3011 Wellesley, Spokane, Wash. 4-31

WANTED—8-gauge or larger double breech-loading shotgun, in good serviceable condition. E. W. Eustace, Lebanon, Kans. 4-31

WE BUY or sell rare U. S. coins. What have you? Write for a free list. California Loan Office, 835 Broadway, Oakland, Calif. 4-31

WANTED—Reasonable for protection of U. S. mails. Thompson Sub. 30-06 rifles. L. Quigley, Postmaster, Manville, N. J. 4-31

WANTED—.38 Super Colt automatic, 1903 Springfield, Krag cartridges in case lots. SELL—.38-40 Colt New Service, good, \$12; 1897 Winchester, 12-gauge, good, \$12; .351 Winchester, extra 10-shot magazine, fine, \$25; brand-new Winchester 52 speed lock, beaver-tail forearm, \$34. D. O. Amstutz, Ransom, Kans. 4-31

WANTED—.22 Reising pistol, 28-gauge shotgun; Winchester 10-gauge lever-action repeaters; 30-06 1895 Winchester; 92 target rifles; Edison dictaphone transmitter. What have you? Frayseth's Hardware, Milan, Minn. 4-31

WANTED—Stevens Model 10 target pistol; good 410-gauge double; Peters' Duvrock portable repeating trap, new condition. Late models only. D. S. Curtis, 130 Vassar St., Rochester, N. Y. 4-31

GOOD used modern and antique firearms, scopes, loading tools, etc. Will pay cash or exchange for new and used guns. Send for special used gun list. M. Morton, 512 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa. 4-31

WANTED—The following back issues of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN: April 15, 1925; May 1, 1925; July 1, 1926; March, 1928, and June, 1928. Will pay 30 cents each. Winthrop Sargent, 90 Fenway, Boston, Mass. 4-31

WANTED—7-mm. barrel, any make, must be good inside; state make, length, price, and condition inside and out. F. Hoffman, 160 Bennett Ave., Long Beach, Calif. 4-31

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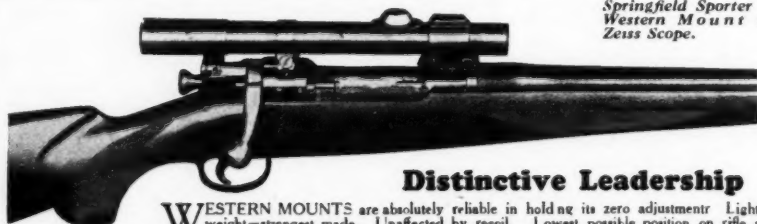
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Col. Townsend Whelen Says:

"For hunting purposes they should prove superior to any others I know of"

WESTERN'S exclusive development of the new Double Action* powder has made possible an improved type of .22-caliber ammunition of longer range, an average increase of 50% in power, 26% in velocity, greater energy, flatter trajectory, and greater accuracy.

Well-known ammunition authorities and riflemen throughout the country are proclaiming Super-X .22's a revolutionary improvement in small-bore ammunition. After trying them, Colonel Townsend writes:

"The solid bullet cartridges gave accuracy comparable with that of the best ammunition I have tested recently. . . . Penetration tests showed ideal mushrooming and very excellent penetration for the hollow point bullets. There were no malfunctions of any kind whatever. Both cartridges should prove excellent hunting cartridges. In fact, for this purpose they should prove superior to any others I know of."

Mr. A. L. Pendergast, ammunition writer for *Hunter-Trader-Trapper*, says: "I was agreeably surprised at the performance of your Super-X .22 Short. I have felt the need for a faster, more powerful .22. I believe your new Super-X .22 will supply this need perfectly and that users of .22-caliber firearms throughout the country will welcome them with open arms."

The uniformity and cleanliness of the older WESTERN .22 cartridges are retained in the new Super-X .22; Non-corrosive priming, smokeless powder, and greaseless Lubaloy coated bullets. They can be carried loose in your pockets without injury or loss in effectiveness.

Super-X .22's are made in four sizes: .22 Short, .22 Long, .22 Long Rifle and .22 W. R. F., with solid or hollow point bullets. You can identify them by their gleaming, nickel plated shells, golden Lubaloy bullets and the Super-X name on the head.

WESTERN CARTRIDGE COMPANY
425 Hunter Ave., East Alton, Ill.
Branch Offices: Jersey City, N. J., San Francisco, Cal.

DOUBLE ACTION POWDER

*Energy applied to a moving object drives it forward faster than the same amount of energy applied when the object is stationary. That is the principle of Double Action powder. It first starts the bullet on its way. The pressure behind it is then rapidly increased, driving the moving bullet forward with much greater speed and energy.

BALLISTIC DATA—Comparison of SUPER-X .22 with Regular Cartridges

CARTRIDGE	Bullet Weight	Velocity in Foot Seconds		Energy in Foot Pounds		Trajectory (Inches) Midway of 100 Yard Range
		At Muzzle	At 100 Yds.	At Muzzle	At 100 Yds.	
.22 Short Super-X	29	1142	904	84	52	4.32
.22 Short Smo. Regular	29	912	766	56	39	6.00
.22 Long Super-X	29	1285	960	106	59	3.66
.22 Long Smo. Regular	29	1015	837	66	45	5.15
.22 Long Rifle Super-X	40	1400	1069	174	101	2.88
.22 Long Rifle Smo. Regular	40	1100	905	112	80	5.50
.22 W. R. F. Super-X	45	1445	1113	208	123	2.76
.22 W. R. F. Smo. Regular	45	1100	915	122	84	4.40

BALLISTIC DATA—.22 SUPER-X in 6-inch Pistol Barrel

CARTRIDGE	Bullet Weight	Instrumental Velocity at 25 Feet from Muzzle	Energy at 25 Feet from Muzzle
.22 Short Super-X	29	1010 f. s.	66 Ft. Lbs.
.22 Short Regular	29	840 f. s.	47 Ft. Lbs.
.22 Long Rifle Super-X	40	1075 f. s.	102 Ft. Lbs.
.22 Long Rifle Regular	40	805 f. s.	57 Ft. Lbs.
.22 W. R. F. Super-X	45	1130 f. s.	128 Ft. Lbs.
.22 W. R. F. Regular	45	945 f. s.	89 Ft. Lbs.

Can be Used With
Safety in Any
Standard Rifle

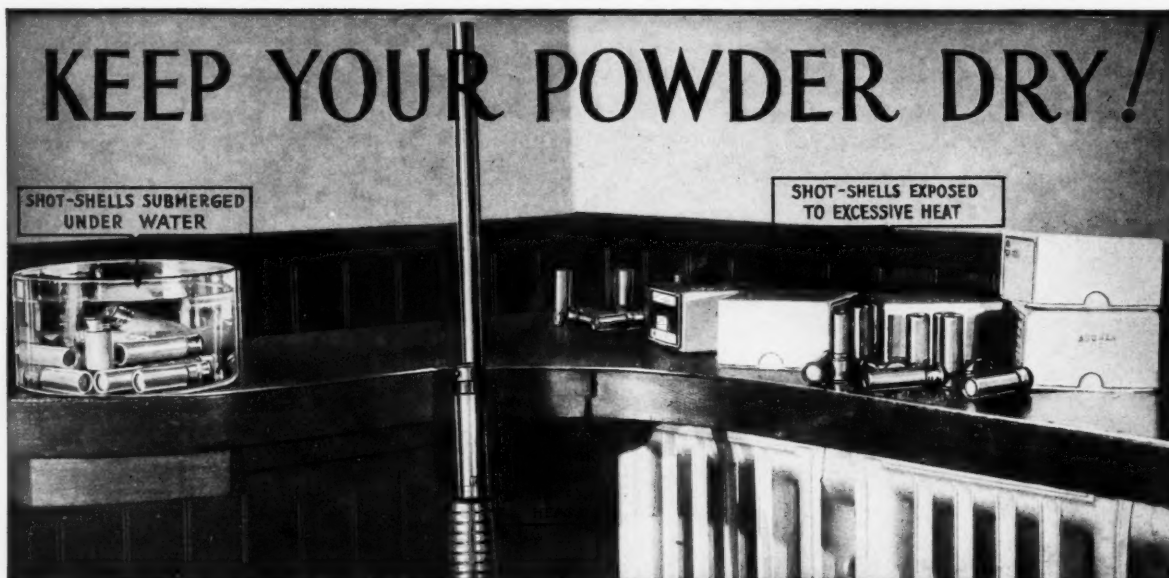


Western



LONG RANGE .22's

Look to Western for the Newest in Ammunition!



THE old slogan, "Keep Your Powder Dry!", has been handed down to sportsmen so many years that no one would think of storing his ammunition under water. Yet, how many sportsmen realize that the shot-shells exposed to excessive heat are not dry?

In the above illustration, the shot-shells on the left are submerged under water, while those on the right are exposed to a hot radiator—whose heat is so intense that the wooden shelf has been cracked!

The paper tube and wads of a shot-shell contain a certain amount of wax and oils. They solidify at ordinary temperatures, thereby increasing efficiency and flexibility, and also protecting the ammunition in damp weather from the moisture in the atmosphere. In the dry season, the wax and oils prevent cut-offs and other objectionable features. If the ammunition is stored in a hot, dry, stuffy atmosphere, then the solid wax melts and escapes from the paper tubes and the wads, rendering

them less efficient. Furthermore, the molten wax moistens both powder and primer, causing as disastrous results as does water, and also seriously impairing the ballistic performance of the shot-shell.

The modern shot-shells are very dependable servants in rain or sunshine, on the marshes, in the field—or at the traps. But when you put shot-shells away for future use, subject them to the same living conditions as you would choose for yourself—protect from rain, the sun, a hot, dry atmosphere, or moisture. The shot-shells are made to withstand the exposures of your hunting trip. Keep your shot-shells protected from excessive heat and moisture to ensure satisfactory performance.

The du Pont Company with its experience of 129 years and its present resources can supply to ammunition companies the type and quality of powders required to maintain the reputation of ammunition manufacturers and the confidence of the shooters.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY, Inc.

Smokeless Powder Department, Wilmington, Delaware



Smokeless Shotgun Powders



For information on Target-Shooting, write to National Rifle Association, Barr Bldg., Washington, D. C., and for Trapshooting, write to Amateur Trapshooting Association, Vandalia, Ohio

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